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SOVIET DISARMAMENT EXPERT SCORES U.S. CRITICS OF SALT II

LD070200 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Talk by "Soviet disarmamert specialist" Genrikh Trofimenko]

[Text] I must say that the fact the SALT II agreement was reached after 7 years of talks and the SALT II treaty was signed in Vienna was made possible because the two sides agreed to the principle of equality and equal security. This is reflected in that the treaty fixes down equal numbers of strategic nuclear arms vehicles for the Soviet Union and the United States. What is also important, SALT II has produced a mutually acceptable balance of interests with regard to all strategic arms, a balance that does not upset the established and generally recognized parity in these arms between the two countries. This agreement was exceedingly complex to reach because the strategic forces in the Soviet Union and the United States have been developing along specific plans and criteria of each country. Indeed, there is not a single component of the Soviet and American strategic forces that could be equal numerically or in quality. For this reason it was necessary to balance and compare for a long time in a complex and painstaking way the parameters and characteristics of the various systems in order to tie them up into a package for a mutually acceptable treaty.

It would be naive to expect that it is possible to demand changes on one scale of the existing balance leaving the other untouched. SALT II critics in the United States are wrong when they try to make people believe that SALT II allegedly allows things for the Soviet Union alone and bans all things only for the United States. This is absolutely wrong. The terms of the treaty are equal for the Soviet Union and the United States. The United States is free not to imitate the Soviet Union in the development of strategic armaments. For example, American experts admitted a long time ago that the United States purposefully refuses to build heavy intercontinental ballistic missiles. It is also admitted that the United States has purposefully, not accidentally, distributed the payload between the three main components of their strategic forces in such a way that more than 80 percent of the total payload is to be delivered by bombers. Proceeding from the fact that each side has its own approach to issues of strategic arms, SALT II permits each side to determine itself the composition of the combined amounts of such arms within the framework of the general fixed ceilings.

This point is stressed among other leaders by the Chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and First Deputy Defense Minister Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov. In an article in the newspaper PRAVDA he notes that some leaders in the United States purposefully and flagrantly distort the real balance of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States. For example, arbitrarily quoting out of the context of the treaty clauses about land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles alone, they call it as much as a catastrophe for the United States that the Soviet Union maintains a capability of having 820 launching sites of such rockets with multiple individually targeted warheads. Yet they keep totally silent about the fact that each of the 41 American nuclear submarines carry 16 ballistic missiles and each missile can have up to 14 individually targeted nuclear warheads. They also keep silent about the third component of the American strategic forces--the B-52 bombers, each capable of carrying simultaneously up to 20 nuclear charges, and there are a total of some 600 such bombers in the United States.

Besides that, in the future the Pentagon plans to have wide-body planes of a new type capable of carrying up to 75 cruise missiles each. Marshal Ogarkov underlines that if the SALT II opponents disclose the combined amount of nuclear charges on all the three main components of the American strategic forces, anyone would be able to see what nuclear power the United States possesses and how groundless the tales in the media are. The merit and importance of SALT II lie in the fact that the treaty is balanced, equally meets the interests of the Soviet Union and the United States and serves to promote world peace.

BORISOV VIEWS COURSE OF TALKS ON BANNING CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD070839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[K. Borisov article under rubric "Disarmament Is the Imperative of the Time": "To Ban Chemical Weapons"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] At the Disarmament Committee session in Geneva the USSR representative recently read out a joint report by the Soviet and U.S. delegations on the course of the bilateral talks on banning chemical weapons. The report stresses that during the Soviet-American summit in Vienna the USSR and the United States reaffirmed the importance of a general, complete and verifiable ban on chemical weapons. The sides agreed to activate efforts to prepare a coordinated joint proposal on this question for submission to the Disarmament Committee. The Soviet and U.S. delegations will be guided by this thesis during the next round of the bilateral talks.

The question of banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons occupies an important place in the general disarmament problem. This is understandable. Chemical weapons along with nuclear and bacteriological weapons are one of the means of mass destruction which have been developed in practice. Moreover, means of chemical warfare are available to a wide range of states--something which makes them highly dangerous.

Attempts to use chemical weapons have always evoked condemnation from the peoples of the world. Poisonous gases were used for the first time on a mass scale during World War I: More than a million soldiers were subjected to their effects and 100,000 died.

The profound anxiety over the consequences of using chemical combat agents, as poisonous substances are termed, provided the impetus for the signing in 1925 of the Geneva Protocol banning the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and bacteriological methods.

The protocol, however, did not ban and consequently did not prevent the continued development of chemical weapons and delivery vehicles for them or the stockpiling of poisonous substances. Meanwhile modern military technology has advanced a long way from the gas shells of World War I. A group of experts commissioned by the UN secretary general to prepare a report on biological and chemical weapons came to the conslusion that the large-scale utilization of means of chemical warfare could lead to massive loss of life and also to ruinous and irreversible consequences for man's environment. That is why the task is now to go further than the Geneva Protocol envisages and completely eliminate the threat of chemical warfare.

In recent years the UN General Assembly has adopted a number of resolutions in favor of the urgent banning of chemical weapons. Thus its 1978 resolution entitled "Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons" stressed the need for the speediest submission to the Disarmament Committee of a joint USSR and U.S. initiative promoting the achievement of an agreement on banning the development production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and on their destruction. Great attention was also devoted to this problem at the General Assembly special session on disarmament.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates the exclusion of chemical weapons from the arsenals of all states. Since 1972 the Disarmament Committee has been examining a draft convention concerning chemical weapons presented by the USSR and other socialist countries. This draft which envisages a complete ban on all chemical combat agents reflects our country's principled position on this question.

In 1974 an understanding was reached at summit level that the USSR and the United States would examine the question of a joint initiative in the Disarmament Committee aimed at concluding an international convention banning the most dangerous, lethal means of chemical warfare. This understanding represented a substantial contribution to achieving progress in the direction of destroying chemical weapons.

Since 1976 the Soviet Union and the United States have been conducting bilateral talks aimed at elaborating a joint initiative on banning chemical weapons for submission to the Disarmament Committee. In mid-July this year the latest, 10th round of the Soviet-American talks on this problem began in Geneva. It can be stated that agreement has been reached between the USSR and the United States on a number of questions.

This primarily applies to the question of the scope of the ban. At first the United States agreed to a ban on only the most dangerous, lethal means of chemical warfare. Now the USSR and the United States have agreed that the convention must accord with the aim of a full, effective and verifiable ban on the development, production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons. The sides agree that the convention should include a clause laying out the procedure for declaring existing stockpiles of chemical weapons. They agree that the states participating in the convention must take declarations in connection with the means of production of chemical ammunition and chemicals covered by this document. The sides also consider that the implemention of the pledges assumed by states should be subject to appropriate verification based on a combination of national and international measures including the creation of a consultative committee.

However, an understanding has still not been reached on a number of important questions. Talks are continuing on these. Thus complications arose over the problem of monitoring, but these are not insurmountable either. The sides arranged to start agreeing formulas for those points on which their positions do not diverge.

The issue involved in a complete and effective ban on chemical weapons are extremely complex. The elaboration of an international convention whose aim is to eliminate a whole class of mass-destruction weapons and which involves one of the main sectors of industry in many countries--the chemical sector--is a task requiring great care and considerable efforts. The political and technical problems which arise are interconnected and should be considered simultaneously. However, no matter how complex the question of banning chemical weapons may be, its discussions and resolution have obviously been dragged out.

In the joint report by the USSR and U.S. delegations the sides stated that they will "make every effort to conclude as quickly as possible the bilateral talks and submit a joint initiative to the Disarmament Committee on such an important and extremely complex problem." The same kind of efforts are also required from the other participants in the talks in the Geneva Disarmament Committee. The speediest conclusion of an international convention outlawing one of the most dangerous types of mass-destruction weapons would be a considerable contribution to the cause of curbing the arms race and strengthening international security.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD031907 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan with "regular participant" Oleg Anichkin and Andrey Arkhipov, Soviet radio and television correspondent in Jakarta]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Greetings, esteemed comrades. I would like to begin today's broadcast with a short review of the letters we have received. As far as we can, we have tried to take your questions into account, dear comrades, in preparing today's program.

U.S. Cabinet Reshuffle

It seems that most questions have been occasioned by the decision of U.S. President Carter to reorganize his cabinet. Indeed, this is a most uncommon phenomenon for the United States. It appears from reports that have come in recently that the energy crisis--due to the absence of concrete and effective measures--grew into a leadership crisis. We have asked Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, a regular participant in our broadcast, to tell of its origins in more detail. Over to you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

[Anichkin] A radical reorganization of the President's cabinet and the White House apparatus has been carried out in Washington. Resignations have been accepted from five members of the cabinet--the attorney general, secretary of the treasury, secretary of health, education and welfare and also the energy secretary and secretary of transportation. After the announcement of the resignations and the new appointments, President Carter stated: I have no doubt that I and my administration will now be in a better situation to serve the country. However, such a cheerful and optimistic statement did not calm the heated emotions in the country's political circles. Washington veterans cannot recall anything like what happened recently in U.S. political history.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, such reshuffles of the government are quite rare in the United States.

[Anichkin] I agree with you. The resignation of 34 members of the government and chief advisers to the President is an unprecedented event in the political history of the United States in, perhaps, the past 100 years. Individual secretaries have resigned at their own wish or at the wish of the president. But it has never previously happened that any president has received the resignations of all the members of the cabinet simultaneously before the end of his term in office. Such resignations by European criteria would be regarded as a deep political crisis. Political observers who have seen much in their time are now lost in conjectures--what was the cause of the collective resignation; who was its initiator; and what will happen next? It is quite clear that the unexpected and mass cabinet shakeup caused confusion in the American capital. The predominant opinion now is that the suggestion for the resignations was made at the initiative of the President. Reports from the United States advance the most varied versions for the reasons behind the so unexpected and unusual--from the point of view of American political traditions--reshuffle of the government.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what explanation can be offered for this step by the U.S. President?

[Anichkin] I think that the key to understanding events which have unfolded in Washington can be found to a large extent in Carter's latest speech on national television in which he spoke quite frankly of the country's major problems which are seriously worrying the American people.

I remind you of what the President said then. I quote: The real problems of our country are much deeper than lines for gasoline or the energy shortage, deeper even than inflation and recession. The essence of these problems is a crisis of confidence, a crisis which strikes at the body, spirit and soul of our national will. He went on to note: The Federal Government is isolated from the mainstream of life in our country. Washington has turned into an island. The gap between our citizens and our government has never been so wide. We frequently see total inaction, stagnation and sliding down an incline.

This speech by the President evidently was carefully weighed and thought out after Carter's secret conference at his summer residence in Camp David. As the weekly NEWSWEEK wrote, at Camp David, where the President invit i for consultations 135 people representing political, business and scientific circles, many told Carter frankly that he had lost their confidence and he was advised, as it were, to rejuvenate the presidency, to reconstruct and reanimate the government. The President's speech led many observers to suppose that changes might take place in his administration, perhaps even considerable ones. The reorganizations in the government and the White House apparatus which the President undertook was a step aimed at stopping the crisis of confidence, or as the President himself expressed it, the crisis of the American spirit, which has developed in the country.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, it would appear that there are other serious problems which influenced the President's decision.

[Anichkin] Of course there are. The crisis of confidence is what one might call the general problem that the President spoke about so dramatically. It--the crisis--is aggravated by the increase in economic difficulties which threaten to lead the American economy into a serious slump, with all the resulting consequences. The increase in the gross national product has fallen to a minumum; labor productivity is falling; the level of inflation is rising. According to various calculations unemployment might rise from 5.8 percent to 7 percent by the end of the year. Economic and social problems have been aggravated by the deepening energy crisis, which affects all aspects of the tenor of the American way of life.

President Carter at the end of the June Tokyo conference of the heads of the seven leading capitalist countries stated that the oil crisis will being depression considerably nearer. All this has naturally caused dissatisfaction and disappointment in the country. Apparently the President, by reorganizing the cabinet, reshuffling or bringing new people into the government, intends to find new ways and means to overcome economic, social and energy problems. At the same time he wants to show that he is prepared and able to act decisively in a complicated situation.

[Kosovan] And did preelection factors have any influence?

[Anichkin] I would like to talk about this now. The President's decision was undoubtedly considerably influenced by the fact that the United States is now entering the preelection campaign for the presidential elections. And Carter, as you know, intends to enter the campaign soon. For this, he needs not only a firm position but also a quite devoted and politically strong entourage. On the eve of the election campaign, the weekly NEWSWEEK noted, the President needs to put his house in order.

There are also other aspects of reorganizing the U.S. administration which throw more light on its nature and significance. It is a question of strengthening White House apparatus supervision of carrying out presidential decisions and tougher management of government departments.

It is this aim which is served by the appointment of Jordan as head of the White House apparatus, it is noted. He enjoys the President's great trust. According to the press, he has been given the task of exercizing coordination and supervision in order to carry out the President's decisions.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, all the changes are mainly connected with the internal political aspects of the government's policy.

[Anichkin] Judging from reports from Washington, no changes are expected in foreign policy as a result of the reshuffle and new government appointments. As you know, Cyrus Vance, secretary of state, Brown, secretary of defense and Brzezinski, presidential assistant for national security, have remained in their posts.

[Kosovan] What can be said about reaction in American political circles?

[Anichkin] The President's decision, as you can be seen from press reports, caused a rather stormy but cautious reaction in U.S. political and business circles. In Congress, which must debate and confirm the new appointments to the President's cabinet, the initial reaction was marked by the critical tone of the statements of both Democrats and Republicans. Dissatisfaction was expressed over the resignation of those members of the cabinet who had close contacts with Congress. To sum up the reactions to the President's decision I would like to make use of what was written by the New York TIMES. The newspaper noted: The resolute reshuffle of the government is widely regarded as confirmation of the fact that the President has begun his unannounced reelection campaign.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich, for your interesting account.

Recently our editorial office has received many letters asking us to discuss the activities of the countries belonging to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. We have asked Andrey Anatolyevich Arkhipov, Soviet radio and television correspondent in Jakarta, to answer your questions. He is with us in the studio. If you please, Andrey Anatolyevich:

Status of ASEAN

[Arkhipov] First of all I would like to say that five countries--Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines--are members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN as it is known in abbreviation. The increased interest in this organization, whose countries are situated in a strategically important area of Asia, is not fortuitous. Recent events--Chinese aggression against Vietnam, the Kampuchean people's struggle against the remnants of the gangs of the pro-Beijing Pol Pot regime, and the general complication of the situation in the area--have naturally evoked an interest in the political line of the five countries.

It is apparent that the situation is Southeast Asia depends to a large extent upon what stance is adopted by the ASEAN countries and what course they select in the present situation. A short digression into history will enable an answer to be given on what the connection is. ASEAN was created in 1969 as a regional organization for the purpose of arranging economic and sociocultural cooperation between its members. All five countries experienced the heavy yoke of colonialism or neocolonialist exploitation. It was natural therefore for them to strive to unify their efforts to overcome social and economic backwardness and to act jointly against the economic diktat of Western monopolies.

[Kosovan] However, Andrey Anatolyevich, ASEAN is being assigned quite a different role in the plans of the strategists of the United States and its West European allies.

[Arkhipov] Quite right. According to their thinking, particularly after the failure of the American adventure in Vietnam and the disintegration to all intents and purposes of the SEATO bloc, the association should become a sort of cordon sanitaire against the spread of communist ideas in Asia. This in turn presupposes the militarization of ASEAN and its transformation into a new military bloc. Despite their economic weakness and dependence on foreign sources of capital, the leaders of the five have on this issue shown the necessary firmness and refused to follow outsiders' directions.

A number of agreements have been concluded among the ASEAN states on the construction of joint industrial installations. The association has put forward the positive idea of the region being turned into a zone of peace, tranquility and neutrality. The public has reacted positively to signs of cooperation which have begun between ASEAN and Socialist Vietnam.

[Kosovan] But, Andrey Anatolyevich, it is obviously not so easy to avoid the West's attempts to impose a new military alliance on the countries of Southeast Asia, the more so in that every opportunity is being used for this.

[Arkhipov] That is right. At present, for instance, a distinct striving is to be seen to push ASEAN onto the path of militarization on the pretext of defense against an imaginary Vietnamese threat, which is allegedly being manifested in the export of refugees from Socialist Vietnam.

It is well known that the creation of the refugee problem was planned by the American military on the eve of the total downfall of U.S. aggression in Vietnam as a means of undermining internal stability in the victorious state. No less fresh in one's memory are the provocations by Beijing, which, contrary to the persuasions of the Vietnamese Government, drew persons of Chinese nationality from the country. Nevertheless, turning facts upside down and attempting to conceal the fact that the real source of tension in Southeast Asia is China's expansionist policy, efforts are being made on the basis of ASEAN to hammer together a bloc on an anti-Vietnamese foundation. Calls have already been heard from Washington and Tokyo for intensified cooperation between ASEAN and the ANZUS bloc and for the creation of a new Pacific Ocean community. Promises are to be heard for expanding American arms deliveries to the region.

[Kosovan] The ASEAN countries are thus again faced by attempts to draw them into the stream of the global bloc policy of imperialism?

[Arkhipov] Yes. Unfortunately, particular statements by ASEAN leaders on the situation in Indochina have recently provided grounds for stepping up these attempts by the West and have evoked talk about an expansion of the U.S. presence in Southeast Asia. Naturally, the complicated situation in the region cannot fail to disturb the ASEAN countries, and they are seeking appropriate solutions to issues that have arisen. But, as the INDONESIA TIMES wrote recently, this search should keep clear of an arms buildup and the militarization of ASEAN, which accords only with the interests of the West.

The democratic public of Southeast Asia has repeatedly called for relations in the area to be built on the basis of peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation among the ASEAN states, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. Practice testifies to the fact that only such a path can fully ensure the needs of the national economic and social development of the countries of the region and lead to a strengthening of international detente and peace in Asia.

ROOT OF U.S. ECONOMIC CRISIS LIES IN NATURE OF CAPITALISM

LD060931 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 31 Signed to Press 23 Jul 79 p 22 LD

[Observer B. Rachkov article: "The U.S. Energy Problem"]

[Text] In mid-July U.S. President Carter produced a plan for surmounting the country's energy crisis which is mainly taking the form of the growing shortage and increasing prices of all types of energy sources and especially oil--the basis of the U.S. fuel and energy balance. For the United States, which consumes more than 900 million tons of oil annually, or approximately one-third of total oil consumption in the capitalist world, the energy supply problem is also complicated by the fact that a vast quantity--almost half the oil and petroleum products consumed in the country--is imported each year and more than $50 billion are paid out annually now for these imports. This dependence on imported oil is described by the President as "intolerable and a threat to the economic independence and actual security of the country."

Noting that the energy crisis has slowed U.S. economic growth, increased unemployment and accelerated inflation, President Carter called upon the nation "first of all to curb our demand and reduce the extravagant expenditure of energy resources and secondly to develop our own energy resources to replace imports from abroad." The President specified that 24 percent of the world's energy reserves are concentrated under ground in the United States whereas even in the Near East--the main oil exporter--the figure is only 5 percent.

In order to implement the most urgent measures to attenuate the acuteness of the energy crisis, reduce the long lines at the gas pumps and create stocks of petroleum products for winter heating, the U.S. President recommended that Americans leave their cars at home more frequently and use public transportation--for whose development the White House is planning budget appropriations totalling $16.5 billion--reduce the level to which homes and offices are heated and switch half the domestic and industrial furnaces from oil to coal in the next few years.

The presidential energy project provides for the replacement of part of the imported fuel--between 35 and 40 million tons by 1982--by increasing the extraction of oil in the country from deeper-lying geological strata and also in Alaska and from coastal shallows. To defray the increased cost of recovering the less accessible oil the process of deregulating wholesale prices was begun in the United States 1 June. Prior to this, prices had been considerably lower than world prices. But insofar as the lifting of price controls sharply increases the revenues of the oil companies, the energy-consuming monopoly groupings have urged the White House to seek from Congress the imposition of a "windfall profits tax."

The President's energy program provides for the development in the United States of the production of "synthetic oil"--fuel oil [zhidkoye toplivo] and fuel [goryucheye]--from oil shales, coal, methane and wood pulp. For this it is planned to build special enterprises within the framework of a state backed energy corporation whci could be created for this purpose, and it is planned to allocate to this corporation over a 10-year period approximately $150 billion from the federal budget.

It is also planned to stimulate the development of nuclear energy production which today provides 13 percent of the electricity generated in the country. In the longer term the administration is prepared a bill on the creation of a "solar bank" to finance work on the more active use of solar energy which could, it is believed, meet about 20 percent of total U.S. energy needs by the year 2000.

The President pledged not to allow any future increase in imports of oil and petroleum products into the country above the 1977 volume (about 430 million tons) and for the current year he has imposed an import quota of 410 million tons.

Overall, the project provides for reducing these imports by 1990 to approximately 225 million tons.

Foreign observers, recalling that Carter's presidential predecessors set themselves similar goals as of 1973, are noting the growing difficulties in achieving such an objective. And indeed, for all these years the U.S. monopolies have considered it more advantageous for them to exhaust the underground resources of the developing countries than to spend money on the development of U.S. energy resources, as a result of which oil imports into the United States increased almost 50 percent in 1974-1978 and have now risen from 35 percent to 46-48 percent of the country's oil supplies.

Many people in the United States and abroad are drawing attention to the obstacles to solving the U.S. energy problem created by the constant clashes between rival monopoly interests. TIME magazine, for instance, writes: In precisely the same way as Carter is now doing, Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford earlier attempted to lift oil price controls and to impose a tax on profits....However, these two presidents merely became bogged down in the contradictions between oil industry demends for immediate and complete deregulation and the equally insistent counterarguments of the consuming groups...."

And James Carter himself is aware of these difficulties, as he declared bluntly in his speech on the energy problem: "We see a Congress twisted and pulled in every direction by hundreds of influential and rich special interests. Often we seen total inaction, stagnation and drift."

The immediate future will show how far the latest White House energy project progresses. But at the moment it is impossible not to draw attention to some of President Carter's arguments in favor of the project which, against the backdrop of the U.S. publicity facade, produces the impression of the public laundering of dirty linen taken to feverish lengths.

For example, for many years official U.S. propaganda gave unconditional support to the myth about "the American way of life" with its alleged potential for satisfying the people's needs. But now that the energy crisis has erupted here as one of the most painful retributions for the anarchy of private enterprise, the U.S. President has been forced to state: "Too many of us have preferred to worship consumption and self-indulgence. We have stopped judging a person by what he does and have started judging him by what he has. But...possession and consumption do not satisfy our desires for a meaningful existence. We have seen ourselves that the accumulation of material goods cannot fill the emptiness of a life in which there is neither confidence nor purpose."

Matching these aphorisms are those in which Carter admits the exsistence of a tremendous inequality in the "consumer society": "Some people squander energy resources to no purpose and others simply do not have anything to squander." Finally: "The real problems of our country go far deeper--deeper than the gasoline lines or energy shortages, deeper than even inflation or recession."

But Carter goes on to dissolve "the depth of the problem" in a discourse about such abstract concepts as the needs to overcome the "crisis of confidence," to do away with "doubt about the meaning of our life," to avoid the "loss of a unity of purpose" and so forth.

But the logical continuation of the President's forced admissions cannot fail to lead to the conclusion that the roots of the energy crisis, just as of the other crises of the bourgeois world, life in the very nature of capitalism with its present dominance by the monopolies and disregard for the genuinely public interests.

CIA 'DIRE PREDICTIONS' ON USSR CONSOLATION FOR U.S. FAILING

LD062125 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

["Vantage Point" commentary by Boris Belitskiy]

[Excerpts] At regular intervals the Soviet statistical authorities release to the media comprehensive reports on the country's economic performance. The latest such report, recently made public, covers the first half of this year. It is, on the whole, a highly satisfactory balance sheet.

The report makes no attempt to conceal or even minimize problems in economic progress. The ministries of ferrous metallurgy, timber and paper and pulp production, the petrochemical and several others are severely criticized in the report for their failure to meet their output targets. Now it so happened the Soviet report came out almost the same day as the U.S. Commerce Department issued its report for the second quarter of the year. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatch on this report, America's output of goods and services fell at an annual rate of 3.3 percent in the second quarter of the year, the largest such drops sincethe nation was in the depths of the 1974-75 recession.

Now, there is a saying among Western economists that when the American economy sneezes the West European economy catches pneumonia. Indeed, a survey just issued by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development describes the signs of imminent recession in Western Europe as very pronounced and both in the United States and in Western Europe economists are convinced recession will mean still greater unemployment.

In these circumstances it is scarcely surprising that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has chosen this moment to come forward with new dire predictions about the imminent decline of Soviet economic growth. No doubt with America's own economic output dropping at 3.3 percent a year the CIA pundits find some consolation in dark prophesies that the Soviets' total economic output will grow less than 3 percent annually. But I doubt whether the countless additional jobless, forced by a recession in the West to join the dole queues, would really be much heartened by CIA claims about such decline in Soviet economic growth even if they were true, which they are not.

The Soviet economy does, as I said, face certain problems. Steel production in the first half of the year was 1 percent short of the target and petrochemical production 2 percent short. But these are problems of growth, not decline.

7TH FLEET ACTIONS 'RETURN OF MURDERER TO SCENE OF CRIME'

LD061117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[V. Ovchinnikov rejoinder: "Pearls of Cynicism"]

[Text] Ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet have again appeared off the Vietnamese coast. With what feelings do the inhabitants of coastal settlements observe their familiar silhouettes? With what feelings do American officers unfold old and much-used navigational charts and identify familiar reference points? Probably they both get the feeling that everything is starting all over again....

For the 7th Fleet was from first to last the main character in those events which constitute all but the most shameful page in U.S. history and all but the most tragic page in Vietnam's history. Precisely this fleet was the chief strike force in American imperialism's Indochina adventure and embodied its barbarous, inhuman nature to the greatest degree.

It was its guns that razed coastal settlements and sank fishing boats. It was from its aircraft carriers that phantoms took off with their deadly payload. And it was to these ships' decks that helicopters returned with cutthroat crews who destroyed and burned down villages with flamethrowers. Let us call a spade a spade. The 7th Fleet was not just the main character in the American intervention. It was the butcher of the Vietnamese people to the greatest degree.

And now a truly blasphemous farce of monstrous cynicism is being played out as an epilog to the recent tragedy. A U.S. 7th Fleet task force has been moved to the Vietnamese coast on the pretext of "operations to rescue refugees." It includes the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, a cruiser, a destroyer and a tanker. Indeed: First set fire to someone else's house and then set about rescuing its occupants from the fire.

Soviet people wholly share the condemnation voiced by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam over this act of Washington's. These actions, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry points out, are of a provocative nature, are an overt show of strength, create a tense situation in Southeast Asia and threaten peace in the region.

And so, the silhouettes of 7th Fleet ships are again looming off the Vietnamese coast. A State Department spokesman, the Washington POST writes, has declared that the United States "does not plan to make any changes to its refugee-rescuing operations, which it regards as a humane act." You can only marvel at how such pearls of cynicism see the light of day. You cannot help thinking: Is this not evidence of that most inexplicable reflex action that draws a murderer to the scene of the crime?

PENTAGON-INSPIRED STORY ABOUT TERRORIST THREAT TO TANKER HIT

LD071051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[L. Koryavin article under "On International Topics" rubric: "The Pentagon's Sinister Shadow"]

[Text] The shadow of the Pentagon has loomed up over the Persian Gulf. In the United States, which has always regarded this region as its richest "oil store" and a most important strategic border at the world crossroads, threats are again being heard regarding the "use of force" against the oil-extracting countries under certain "crisis situations."

Just what are these "situations" which must be reacted to with the aid of aircraft carriers and assault battalions? It is well known that the United States, West Europe and Japan obtain an enormous quantity of oil from the Persian Gulf. Now that the outlines of an energy crisis are becoming increasingly distinct in the West, the untold resources of this oil klondyke have acquired a special "magical force of attraction," as the U.S. press points out.

But in the play for Near East oil in which the imperialist monopolies are engaged there is neither magic nor sorcery.

It is the customary, pragmatic reckoning of big businessmen who, in the chase after superprofits, are prepared to use any unseemly means. It is clear that it is precisely the monopolies which are playing a perfidious game with respect to the "oil famine" and are hiking prices for gasoline and other petroleum products, while constantly intimidating the "average American" and trying to place the blame for all the energy troubles on the OPEC countries--whereas these troubles are the direct result of the capitalist system itself and are provoked by the very oil magnates themselves. Their maneuver was divined long ago--it is the maneuver of the usual self-seeker: to devastate other people's natural resources while holding on to their own and then,having pushed up the prices, to throw their own oil onto the domestic and international markets.

Like Arabia and other oil regions, the Persian Gulf is an "oil store" which Western concerns are rushing to exhaust come what may, even at the cost of threats of an "oil war." In this case the monopolies are actively collaborating with the Pentagon--or rather, the latter is zealously serving their aims and interests.

Together with the threats to unleash an "oil war," the United States has already launched a broad "psychological offensive" to prepare appropriate actions "justifying" armed intervention in the Persian Gulf, the Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI stresses.

The components of this "psychological warfare" are well known--Washington is trying to fuel tension and instill fear in the consumers of Persian Gulf oil and is deliberately spreading rumors about the "seizure of the oilfields" allegedly being prepared by some "extremist forces." Special attention here is focused on the Strait of Hormuz through which almost half the West's entire tanker fleet passes. The United States recently hastened to announce that an attack on a supertanker in this strait is being prepared by some terrorists. And, Palestinians will allegedly be involved in this action.

The Arab capitals have resolutely denied these fabrications from Washington. But another curious fact proved to be a reality. While Washington fuels tension around the Persian Gulf U.S. insurance companies are declaring that this region is in ..."a state of war." And that means higher insurance premiums for tankers and new profits for the companies.

That is the division of roles in the fight for oil between the Pentagon and the monopolies. If the smokestacks of the U.S. fleets start belching you will know that the safes of the imperialist concerns are bulging.

CARTER SUPPORT FOR EGYPT, ISRAEL 'GUARANTEES INTERVENTION'

LD032340 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin weekly commentary]

[Text] On Thursday the well informed New York TIMES carried the content of a conversation which took place at the White House between U.S. President Carter and an official whose name was not revealed. During the conversation President Carter summarized in a very definite manner the U.S. attitude toward a number of aspects of settlement of the Middle East crisis. He also stressed Washington's great interest in the Egyptian-Israeli rapprochement, which is taking place on a much wider scale and much more quickly than before. The truth is that the head of the White House admitted that the United States is working for the formation of an Egyptian-Israeli military alliance with direct U.S. participation. For what purpose?

The New York TIMES underlines that President Carter is devoting his efforts to establishing peace and to promoting cooperation between Egypt and Israel along with insuring Middle East oil supplies to the United States. The aim is that in addition to Israel, Egypt is being assigned the role of U.S. policeman in the Middle East. And thus, Egypt and Israel, using armed force, will force the Arab oil-producing countries to follow a policy which falls in with the wishes of the U.S. monopolies. The New York TIMES notes that the allied Egyptian and Israeli Armed Forces currently represent the decisive element in providing stability in the Middle East. And this is how Washington understands stability in the Middle East. The neocolonialist positions of the U.S. imperialists in the Middle East will remain guaranteed, and indeed they will be even more accessible and more wide-spread. At the same time, Washington is not forgetting its allies--Tel Aviv and Cairo.

The United States is trying to give Tel Aviv the greatest possible chances to continue to expand by force in the Arab world and colonize occupied Palestinian and Syrian territories. As for the Egyptian ally, Washington will insure the safety of the regime of President as-Sadat. The current Egyptian regime is offering its country as a servant of U.S. imperialists and the Zionist Israelis. They try by various means to defend this regime, which continues to follow an active anti-Arab policy.

The magazine MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL recently said: Israel, as well as the United States, will have the same functions of guarantor of the continuing existence of the regime of President as-Sadat.

The British magazine directly confirms that what is involved here is the real guarantee for U.S. intervention, and also consolidating this intervention with the intervention of Israel for the purpose of preventing the overthrow of President as-Sadat's regime by any of his domestic enemies. In other words, the U.S. imperialists and the Zionist Israelis intend to intervene in the ugliest possible form--armed force--in the domestic affairs of Egypt and anti-Arab ambitions and interests.

Also, the United States is trying by all ways and means to strengthen the Egyptian-Israeli alliance under its own supervision, because, the U.S. President believes, the Egyptian-Israeli peace is vital for establishing security in the Middle East and for coping with an steps that might be taken by the radical Arab states.

Once again, the U.S. President uses the term "the security of the Middle East area" only to mean guaranteeing the biased interest of the United States and its ally Israel and the regime of President as-Sadat, which circles in their orbit. It is understood that there is no place in the U.S. Middle East plans for insuring the security and guaranteeing the legitmate nation rights of the Arab nations. Washington believes that is and its allies are threatened by those Arab states which intend to engage in the struggle against the Israeli aggressor in a much better and stronger manner, to liberate their territories and recover the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab prople, and safeguard their vital national interests--both economic and political. This, first and foremost, applies to the progressive regimes in the Arab world and the Arab oil-producing countries, which firmly follow the road of struggle to put a final end to the ugly activity of the oil colonialism of the U.S. and other colonialist monopolies.

For this reason, it is understood that the U.S. States does its utmost to make arms deliveries to Israel and of late to Cairo. For these purposes, Washington has allocated $4.8 billion. It is natural that the greater part of this amount goes to the loyal ally of the U.S. States, the I rael enemy, while the Egyptian regime receives enough to make it perform effectively in the role of the policeman who protects the new colonialist positions of the U.S. imperialists in the Middle East and Africa.

CONGRESSMAN ON ILLEGAL USE OF U.S. ARMY SUPPLIES BY ISRAEL

LD031536 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 3, TASS--Congressman Paul Findley (Republican, Illinois) submitted to the House of Representatives for consideration a draft resolution vetoeing the sale of 601 million dollars worth of U.S. weapons to Israel. He also submitted another draft resolution which makes it incumbent on the U.S. State Department to determine whether the use of U.S. military aircraft by Israel for aid raids on Lebanese territory was a violation of U.S. laws. Speaking at a press conference Findley said that those raids, in his view, are a violation of the law in accordance with which the U.S. military hardware which is supplied to other countries may be used only for defence purposes. The congressman emphasised that participation of PLO representatives in talks on a peaceful settlement in the Middle East is a key element for achieving peace in the area.

GUAM ISLANDERS OPPOSE DRAFT 'CONSTITUTION', 'COLONIAL RULE'

LD060936 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 6, TASS--The population of Guam island, a U.S. possession in the Pacific, has rejected the draft "constitution" being imposed on it in an attempt to actually preserve the colonial rule. In a referendum held here, an overwhelming majority of islanders voted against the "constitution" providing for a limitation of local self-government.

Guam, which was captured by the United States in the course of the Spanish-American War of 1898, occupies an important place in Washington's military-strategic plans in the Pacific. The island has been turned into a major air force and naval base. Observers evaluate the results of the referendum in Guam as evidence of the unwillingness of its population to resign themselves to their homeland's colonial status.

UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR BLAST IN NEVADA REPORTED BY TASS

LD032042 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 3, TASS--The United States conducted a new underground nuclear explosion with a yield of from 20 to 150 kilotons in Nevada State, the U.S. Energy Department said. It is the eighth this year nuclear blast announced by the United States.

USSR, PRC SIGN TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT FOR 1979

LD061046 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In Moscow today, the governments of the Soviet Union and China signed a trade and payments agreement for this year.

PRAVDA ACCUSES PRC OF OBSTRUCTIONISM IN TALKS WITH VIETNAM

LD021059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Igor Lebedev commentary: "Obstruction Again"]

[Text] A routine session in the second round of Vietnamese-Chinese talks has taken place in Beijing. As at previous meetings, the sides did not reach any positive results. This was caused by the obstructionist stand of the Chinese delegation. As the facts plainly show, the Beijing authorities are not in the least interested in the successful progress of the talks, which could lead to normalization of relations between the two countries. Even during the first round of meetings in Hanoi, the Chinese delegation laid down deliberately unacceptable conditions aimed at direct interference in the internal affairs of Vietnam.

The sincere desire of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to reestablish peace on its northern border and to eliminate the tension caused there by Chinese aggression came up against a lack of desire to conduct talks which were to the point, and against attacks and threats. Moreover, the Beijing side did not stop provocations on the Vietnamese border during the talks, and continued its slanderous anti-Vietnamese campaign in the international arena.

Beijing's efforts to poison the atmosphere at the talks, to evade Vietnam's specific proposals aimed at normalizing the situation on the border and to switch attention to questions not on the agenda have been manifest again in the course of the meetings in the Chinese capital. They are accompanied by threats to teach Vietnam another lesson and serious armed provocations on the border.

According to preliminary data, said the head of the Vietnamese Government delegation at the talks, Dinh Nho Liem, deputy minister of Foreign Affairs, the PRC authorities engineered 80 armed provocations in July alone. The largest of these was an incursion by Chinese troops up to one battalion strength for 4 km into Vietnam's territory.

Recently China has also started sending into Vietnam its agents drawn from former Vietnamese citizens of Chinese nationality to carry out intelligence and sabotage activity. As many organs of the foreign press are noting, the impression is being created that China's ruling circles are trying to use the Vietnamese-Chinese talks as a smokescreen for their hegemonistic and expansionist policy vis-a-vis Vietnam and for the further buildup of tension in Southeast Asia.

The constructive and fair position of Vietnam at the talks corresponds to the interests of strengthening peace and security in the region. It enjoys the constant support of the peoples and all men of good will of the world.

HIROSHIMA MEETING MARKS ATOMIC BOMBING ANNIVERSARY

LD061350 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Hiroshima, August 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports:

Scores of thousands of Hiroshima residents, delegations from Nagasaki, Tokyo, and other Japanese towns, as well as representatives of international public circles gathered today morning in the peace park here on the spot where exactly 34 years ago the American atomic bomb was dropped. The "peace bell" resounded over the town at 8 hours 15 minutes sharp in memory of the victims of the Pentagon's crime.

This monstrous and senseless atomization took a toll of 190,000 human lives. Dozens of thousands of people perished later due to burns and radiation. People continue to die from the after-effects of the A-bomb explosion to this day. As many as 2,090 died from the radiation sickness during the past year alone. A scroll containing their names was placed today within the obelisk in memory of the Hiroshima victims.

"The people of Hiroshima, who have experienced the horrors of atomization, urge the peoples of the world once more to strive for the complete banning of nuclear weapons, to prevent a new war and to exert every effort to establish a lasting peace", says the peace declaration read out today at the ceremony by the Hiroshima Mayor Takeshi Araki. The declaration notes also the great importance of the successes achieved at the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting strategic offensive armaments.

The huge meeting held today within the framework of the international ban-nuclear-weapons conference turned into a manifestation of the resolution of the peace-loving forces of different states to do away with the nuclear war menace.

"War is the greatest crime against humanity, says the 'Call of Hiroshima' adopted by the conference participants. Establishment of a lasting peace in this nuclear epoch is the question of life of death for all the peoples. This is why all the people of the world, no matter where they live, irrespective of their views, must add their voice to the peace champions' movement, must campaign for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, for an international convention banning its use and for an international treaty on its complete prohibition."

"Today, on the international day of action to ban nuclear weapons, the peace-loving forces of the planet say 'no' to the arms race, to the development of new types of lethal weapons, our correspondent was told by Chitta Bisvas, secretary of the World Peace Council. The peace champions of different countries acclaim the Soviet-American SALT II agreement. The signing of this document is a victory of the forces of reason and a result of the efforts exerted by the Soviet Union to curb the arms race, ensure universal security, consolidate the process of international detente."

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DPRK VISIT

SK070628 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 5 Aug 79 SK

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation led by Comrade (Mogev), chairman of the Central Committee of Aircraft Industry Workers Unions, left Moscow today for Pyongyang by plane.

The delegation was invited by the General Federation of Trade Unions (GFTU) of Korea. The visit is in accordance with the plan for cooperation between the AUCCTU of the USSR and the GFTU of the DPRK. Members of the delegation will acquaint themselves with the work of the GFTU in socialist economic (?organization).

U.S. PLAN FOR 'INVASION' OF KOREAN PENINSULA REPORTED

LD061035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Tarasov: "Compact with Puppets"]

[Text] In an interview with the Washington correspondent of the South Korean newspaper CHUNGANG ILBO, M. Weisner, commander of U.S. armed forces in this Pacific, announced plans for a U.S. invasion of the Korean Peninsula in the event of a deterioration of the situation there. According to the plan devised by the Pentagon, Weisner said, in the event of an emergency situation on the Korean Peninsula a U.S. Marine landing force will be landed there from Okinawa and units of the 25th U.S. Infantry Division will be moved in from Hawaii. If these forces prove inadequate, troops formations will be sent to South Korea from U.S. territory. The existence of such a plan has also been confirmed by South Korean National Defense Minister No Chae-hyon. Speaking in Seoul, he stated that there is agreement on this score between the U.S. and South Korean Governments.

AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

ID061504 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 6 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Kabul, 6 Aug--"We want to live in peace and as good neighbors with all countries of the world," H. Amin, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has stated, speaking to tribal leaders living in (?Charmang) and (?Badzhavar). The only political problem existing between Afghanistan and Pakistan is that of the Pushtuns and Baluchis, he said. For our part we are striving to resolve this issue with Pakistan in an atmosphere of peace and friendship. H. Amin stressed that Afghanistan does not intend to attack anybody, but "neither will it take attacks, from whomever they may come."

Dwelling on Soviet-Afghan relations, H. Amin noted that the Soviet Union has always shown respect for Afghanistan's sovereignty and independence. Today, he said, the USSR is selflessly giving us broad economic and technical aid and is helping to implement the first 5-year plan for economic and social development of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. H. Amin condemned attempts by enemies of the republic to denigrate Soviet-Afghan relations.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY IN AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Government Statement

ID061702 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 6 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Kabul, August 6, TASS--As was earlier reported an attempt at a counter-revolutionary coup was suppressed in the Afghanistan capital on August 5. The BAKHTAR Agency circulated a statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which says that a group of counter-revolutionaries, which included Pakistanis, penetrated Kabul and tried, with the support of local reactionaries, to provoke a rebellion and cause disorders in the capital.

Units of the security forces and the Afghan army quickly put the situation under control and suppressed the actions of the rebels. The DRA Government, the statement says, expressed profound appreciation to all the citizens of the capital who demonstrated complete solidarity with the people's system and appealed to them to rally still closer around the country's leadership.

The defense of revolutionary values and of independence, the statement notes, demands such heroism and solidarity between the armed forces and the people, as were manifested when repelling the counter-revolutionary sally by the Pakistani reactionaries and their accomplices--traitors to their motherland. It is precisely for this reason, the document underlines, that the April revolution is invincible and irreversible.

Commentary on Kabul Disorder

ID061844 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 6 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Afghanistan continues its social and economic reforms. (Viktor Vasilyevich) comments:

A year has elapsed since the April revolution. The Afghan people have formed considerable achievements. Their land reform has become an important step on the road of productive transformations. Before the revolution, the overwhelming majority of farmers had little or no land. Now nearly 300,000 families have acquired plots of their own for free and perpetual use.

The country's new 5-year plan provides for increasing farm output and for developing national industry. Housing construction is expanding. For the first time in their history, the Afghan people have received the opportunity to study and to get free medical care.

The gains of democratic Afghanistan would be even greater if the subversive activities of counterrevolutionaries did not hamper them. The former landlords and other oppressors cannot live without exploiting other people. They are attempting to regain their lost privileges. The Afghan counterrevolutionaries lean on the support of certain Western forces, Pakistani reactionary circles, and the Beijing leaders.

At special camps in Pakistan, agents of the United States Central Intelligence Agency and other Western secret services in concert with Chinese instructors train subversive elements. There's a training and weapons-supplying center also on the territory of China. The trained terrorists engage in plundering, burning crops, killing farmers who received plots under the new land reform, and laying ambushes on the roads. From time to time, they make attempts at causing disorder in cities.

One such attempt was made in Kabul recently. The sally, however, the same as others, ended in failure. The security force, supported by the population, apprehended the terrorist clique and the government expressed gratitude to the citizens of Kabul who helped in destroying the gang. Kabul and other cities have popular committees for defending their revolution. At the meetings held throughout the country, the Afghan working people declared their resolve to defend their revolutionary gains.

Conspiracy Claim

LD062034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" Program presented by Anatoliy Doronin and (Yevgeniy Lukianov)]

[Text] News agencies continue to comment on the events in Afghanistan. It is being reported that the attempts to provoke disorders on Sunday evening in Kabul have been suppressed by security forces and army subdivisions. The government statement says that the provocations were organized by a group of counterrevolutionaries who had penetrated Kabul from abroad and who were supported by the local underground group of former feudalists and landowners. At present, the situation in the capital has returned to normal. However, according to a Kabul radio broadcast, the curfew in the capital has been extended. The government statement expresses gratitude to all citizens of the city who helped to suppress the disorders.

The series of provocations in various areas of Afghanistan prove that these actions have been carried out according to a single plan. The disorder provoked in the country is a consequence of a conspiracy against the people of Afghanistan by counterrevolutionary elements abroad.

Alleged Imperialist Interference

LD071030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0940 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 7 August, TASS--"Reports about the incessant scheming against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are causing justifiable alarm among the public of the world, writes the magazine MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN. The forces of imperialism and of foreign and domestic reaction are trying to hamper the implementation of progressive transformations in the country, to create an atmosphere of chaos and violence here and to destabilize the economic and political situation in the DRA. Armed gangs which terrorize the local population are being sent to Afghanistan."

"The provocations against Afghanistan are accompanied by a loud propaganda campaign. The Western bourgeois press launches hostile attacks against the policies of the People's Government of Afghanistan.

"But the development of events in Afghanistan proves that such attempts will fail. The working people of the DRA, who for the first time in history have obtained the chance to build their own life, are decisively defending the gains of the revolution, their independence and the territorial integrity of their motherland. The people of Afghanistan rally ever more closely round the country's political vanguard--the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan."

"Mass meetings and demonstrations in support of the gains of the April revolution are taking place in most of the provinces of the DRA," the magazine continues. "The working people, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia unanimously express their indignation at the intrigues of international imperialism, reactionary circles and the counterrevolution and express the willingness to protect their country."

"From the very first days of the formation of the DRA its government embarked upon the implementation of broad measures directed toward raising the living standard of the workers and the destruction of the remnants of feudalism. The plan for the first stage of the land reform has been successfully fulfilled in the country. The institution of usurers has been liquidated. Fundamental reorganization has been started in the sphere of health care and education."

"These positive changes mark the end of the economic and political power of the feudal-aristocratic and bourgeois elements and the reactionary clergy, who now shrink from nothing in their attempts to halt the movement of the Afghan people toward progress."

PUSHTU TRIBES HOLD RALLY IN SUPPORT OF AFGHAN REGIME

LD070843 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent dispatch "Afghanistan: Support for Revolution"; from the 'World Today' feature compiled by V. Petrusenko]

[Text] In Gardez--the center of Pakhtya Province--representatives of Pushtu tribes have held a mass rally in support of the people's system in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Tribal elders who addressed the rally proclaimed their firm determination to defend their motherland's independence and the April revolution's gains against the intrigues of the Afghan people's enemies.

Mohammad (Fakir), Afghan deputy interior minister who addressed the rally, expressed satisfaction with the Pushtu tribes' active support for the April revolution. The true nature of the actions of the Afghan people's enemies in the persons of the "Ahwanists" is perfectly clear to the broad people's masses. These pseudo-Muslims supported by reactionary Pakistani circles are the tool of imperialism, (Fakir) pointed out.

The rally in Gardez demonstrated the Afghan people's determination to rebuff the forces of reaction and imperialism. The rally participants marched through the city's streets, chanting slogans in support of the policies of the country's leadership, a TASS correspondent reports from Kabul.

PROGRESS OF LAND REFORM IN AFGHANISTAN REVIEWED

LD051826 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 5, TASS--TASS correspondent Leonid Biryakov reports:

The successful completion of the first stage of the land reform in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) brought forth a no less important and difficult task--to set up agricultural cooperatives. In accordance with the first five-year economic and social development plan of the DRA for 1979-1984, the number of cooperatives is to become 4,500. They are to unite over a million people. New farms must account for up to 45 per cent of the entire agricultural produce.

As the TASS correspondent was told in the DRA's Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform, there are already 964 cooperatives in the country, which unite about (?140,000) families of rural workers. More than 540,000 jaribs of land (one jarib is equal to 0.2 hectare) has been allotted to the cooperatives.

The state renders a considerable financial and material assistance to the young collective farms. They get credits through the agricultural development bank for the purchase of varietal seeds, chemical fertilisers, tractors and various agricultural implements. Our task, Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the DRA's Revolutionary Council, pointed out in this connection, is to show to the rural workers on the example of the cooperatives which are being set up the advantages of collective farming and fully eradicate the remains of feudalism in the country.

Common [word indistinct] workers welcome the completion of the first stage of the land reform. During mass meetings and demonstrations which are taking place all over the country, they expressed a resolute support for the activities of the country's democratic government which took the course towards building a new society free of exploitation of man by man.

SINGH NAMES NEW INDIAN GOVERNMENT IN POLICY ADDRESS

LD061119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent report: "India's New Government"]

[Excerpts] Delhi--India's new Prime Minister Charan Singh has allocated the main ministerial posts in his coalition government. Y.B. Chavan becomes deputy prime minister and minister of home affairs, Janeshwar Mishra becomes minister of external affairs, C. Subramaniam minister of defense, and H.N. Bahugna minister of finance.

In an address to the nation on his accession to the post of Indian prime minister, Charan Singh noted that his government will take resolute steps to improve the economic situation in the country, eliminate unemployment and establish strict control over the distribution of income in the cities and rural areas. The government intends to pay special attention to aid to socioeconomically backward strata of the Indian population and to national minorities. Charan Singh said that in the foreign policy sphere India's new government will continue to follow the principles of nonalinement.

The question of confidence in Charan Singh's government will be submitted for consideration by parliament in the second half of August.

DELHI MEETING ON ANNIVERSARY OF FRIENDSHIP TREATY REPORTED

LD062110 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 6, TASS--A meeting dedicated to the 8th anniversary of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India, and also to the 32nd anniversary of India's independence, was held at the Soviet cultural center here.

The document signed by the two countries in August 1971 became an important land mark in the history of Indian-Soviet relations. The further development of these relations, the deepening and expansion of cooperation based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, fully answer the interests of the peoples of the two states, said the Secretary of the Federation of India's Chambers of Commerce and Industry R.G. Agarval. The Soviet Union has given India important assistance in creating basic branches of its national industry. At present India has more than 70 economic projects, built with the economic and technical assistance of the USSR. Today these enterprises form the backbone of the public sector in the country's economy. Indian and Soviet cooperation has entered a qualitatively new stage, characterised by reliability and large scale, R. G. Agarval underlined.

India is the Soviet Union's major trade partner among the developing countries, noted in his speech assistant editor-in-chief of the paper ECONOMIC TIMES S. Banerji. Since the conclusion in 1953 of the first Soviet-Indian trade agreement, the goods turnover between the two countries increased from 13 million to 12,000 million rupees. Characteristically, Indian exports to the USSR include not only traditional commodities but many industrial goods. Trade and economic relations between India and the Soviet Union are a striking example of successful fruitful cooperation between states with different social systems, S. Banerji underlined in conclusion.

VIETNAM BLOCKS PLANNED VISIT BY U. S. CONGRESS DELEGATION

LD070948 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 7, TASS--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the SRV stated that Vietnam refused to receive a delegation of the United States Congress, because of the slanderous attacks against the SRV, made by one of the members of the delegation.

Recently the United States asked the SRV to agree to a visit by a delegation of nine congressmen, headed by B. Rosenthal, member of the House of Representatives, to study refugees problems, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reported.

Displaying good will and prepared to do its utmost for all interested sides, including the United States, to participate in the search for a satisfactory solution to the problem of helping the refugees, the Foreign Ministry of the SRV agreed to a visit of the delegation to Vietnam on August 8-9th. Congressman R. Drinan, a member of the delegation, however, was reported to have made slanderous charges against the policy of the Government of the SRV. This shows that the United States does not want to cooperate with Vietnam in the search for a solution to the problem.

The Foreign Ministry rejects all slanderous charges against Vietnam and declares that the SRV will not receive the American Congress delegation.

REPORT ON PHAM VAN DONG TALKS WITH INDONESIAN ENVOY REFUTED

LD061006 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

["Refutation by VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Hanoi, August 6, TASS--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY refuted a report of FRANCE PRESSE from Jakarta that Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong, receiving the Indonesian ambassador, allegedly expressed Vietnam's consent "to discuss political solution of the problem of Kampuchea if it is not used by China for restoring the Pol Pot regime." The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorised to state that Prime Minister Pham Van Dong said nothing of the kind at the recent meeting with the Indonesian ambassador.

VIETNAMESE GANG SENTENCED FOR ORGANIZING ILLEGAL DEPARTURES

LD061228 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 6, TASS--The people's court of the Binh Tri Thien Province has held in Hue an open trial in the case of a gang who organized illegal departure of Vietnamese citizens abroad. The ringleader of the gang, a certain Tran Minh Chau, a former employee of the puppet army, and his associates captured a fishing seiner and intended to use it for the purpose. The criminals took 300 grams of gold for a place from the "passengers." During the armed seizure of the vessel they killed a guard, tied the hands of another, and were on their way to the Chinese island of Hainan to refuel and then to continue the way to Hong Kong. But the ship was detained by the Vietnamese frontier guards.

Tran Minh Chau was sentenced to death, and his associates to different terms in prison. The "passengers" were convinced conventionally or acquitted.

EAST EUROPE CRITICISM OF ROMANIAN GAS MEASURES REPORTED

LD062021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania has adopted a decision on measures concerning the utilizationof fuel by foreign motoring tourists in Romania. The decision stipulates that foreign tourists can only obtain gasoline on Romanian territory with convertible currency. As a result of these measures, the MTI agency reports, a large number of motoring tourists from the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries has accumulated on the Hungarian-Romanian border, since they do not possess such currency and therefore cannot drive in Romania or pass through it. The Hungarian authorities have undertaken measures to give aid and assistance to the motoring tourists encountering this enforced delay on the Hungarian-Romanian border.

In connection with the decision by the Romanian authorities, PAP has stated that the measures taken by Romania, unilaterally and without warning, are in contradiction to previous agreements.

The Czechoslovak State Committee for Foreign Tourism noted in a statement that the change in the conditions for the purchase of fuel in Romania contradict existing agreements on the regulations for tourists staying in the country.

In the GDR, ADN reports, the decision of the Romanian authorities is considered to be a serious breach of existing agreements and treaties.

As a result of negotiations with the Romanian side, motoring tourists from Hungary and Czechoslovakia who are returning from Romania or passing through its territory in transit will be allowed to purchase gasoline until 10 August. MTI reports that in connection with these measures in Romania, a Hungarian delegation, headed by Molnar, deputy minister of internal trade, has been in Bucharest.

SOVIET SERVICEMEN VISIT ROMANIAN MOTORIZED INFANTRY UNIT

LD061005 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 79 p 3 LD

["Travel Notes" compiled by Lt Col Yu. Belichenko, Lt Col R. Makushin and Maj Yu. Gavrilov: "Romanian Meetings"]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, Moscow--The Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania is standing guard over the gains of socialism and improving its combat and political training year by year. During our tour of Romania we visited a motorized infantry regiment. The regiment has a glorious combat history. It participated in the armed uprising, in the encirclement and annihilation of the Hitlerites in Dobruja, and fought alongside Soviet subunits in the liberation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The first thing you notice when you get to the regiment's territory is the unexceptionable adherence to regulation procedure which prevails in the regiment and the high degree of discipline on the part of the servicemen. This regiment today is a modern, well-equipped unit in which all the conditions have been created for successful training and service. For several successive years it has been achieving excellent results in combat and political training. These successes are actively promoted by diverse cultural and sports work, and on the basis of the results of this work the regiment holds first place in the formation.

While telling us about the life of the regiment and its traditions, the commander observed that the education of the servicemen is conducted here in a spirit of patriotism and devotion to the party and motherland, in a spirit of friendship with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

Our servicemen, he said, have a good knowledge of the history of the Soviet people and of their armed forces. We strive, the regiment's commander stressed, to insure that our officers, sergeants and soldiers know how to act confidently under the difficult conditions of modern combat and have a perfect mastery of their weapons and combat equipment.

We were able to familiarize ourselves with how combat training is carried out in practice at a demonstration session on the firing range where a detachment of motorized infantrymen was practicing an offensive in a city while simultaneously an "enemy" airborne assault landing was being simulated. Cooperating skillfully and firing hand arms, the motorized infantrymen quickly and courageously crossed complicated artificial obstacles and zones of fire and successfully fulfilled the assigned task.

Our trip to the fraternal country was above all a familiarization with its people; people of the most diverse professions and age groups. We had warm, friendly meetings and conversations. During our stay in Socialist Romania there were many such meetings. Recalling the events of 35 years ago and the country's liberation, our interlocutors invariably stressed the decisive role of the Soviet Army in routing fascism and in the victory against our common foe. Our countries and peoples are united by the commonality of their objectives in building socialism and communism, and their deep-rooted friendship and all-round cooperation must develop and strengthen for the benefit of peace and socialism. This was discussed during our conversation with Romanian comrades in the Higher Political Council of the Romanian Army.

The days of our stay in Romania passed quickly. But our impressions of the fraternal country, of its armed defenders and of its workers who firmly believe in the triumph of socialism and who are augmenting its gains, will long remain in our memories.

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES RCP'S WORK IN CULTURE, ART

LD021617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report under general heading "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the RCP, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by A.S. Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, was in the Socialist Republic of Romania 23-31 July where it familiarized itself with the RCP's work in the leadership of the development of culture and art. The delegation was received by I. Radulescu, secretary of the RCP central committee.

NEW OIL PIPELINE BUILT IN USSR WITH POLAND'S HELP

LD032255 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A 440-km-long oil pipeline has been built in the west of the Soviet Union with the assistance of Poland. It is an addition to the international transcontinental Druzhba pipeline that has been supplying oil from the Volga region to the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary for 17 years. These countries meet their fuel demands mostly through Soviet shipments. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, unlike the rest of the industrialized world, is not affected by the energy crisis. In the first half of the eighties the Soviet Union will increase oil exports to the socialist community countries by 20 percent. It sells fuel at prices considerably lower than on the world market.

SHITIKOV ARTICLE REVIEWS CSCE ON HELSINKI ANNIVERSARY

LD060911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by A. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union: "The Constructive spirit of Helsinki"]

[Text] On 1 August the peace-loving public marks the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe--a document which expressed the will of all the peoples of Europe, the United States and Canada for achieving detente and normalizing the international climate. The all-European conference, convened thanks to the tireless efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and all peace-loving forces, was an unprecedented event of paramount significance for Europe and the entire world. The convening of the conference crowned the energetic activity of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally in consolidating peace in Europe.

Speaking on Hungarian television on 1 June this year, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted: "Remember how many skeptics and doubters there were 10 years ago when here in Budapest the Warsaw Pact countries put forward a detailed platform for the preparation of an all-European conference on security and cooperation. They said nothing would come of it. But it did! The path to Helsinki was thorny but we traveled it. Now noboby disputes that as a result of the conference the climate in Europe has improved and a solid basis has been created for progress in various spheres of cooperation."

The Final Act of the all-European conference is a long-term, multifaceted document. Life has confirmed that the long-term program for European security and cooperation it embodies correctly defines the directions for positive actions in the interests of peace and cooperation. The interweaving of political contacts between European states has become notably denser and their understanding of each other's positions, views and legitimate interests has improved.

The participants in the all-European conference in Belgrade, reasserted their readiness to continue the process which the conference began. Positive significance is attached to their agreement on holding the next meeting in Madrid in 1980. It is important for the work of the Madrid forum to be concentrated on coordinating concrete positive steps to implement the principles and accords of the Finat Act as a single whole, including decisive measures in military detente and in extending equal and mutually advantageous cooperation in the sphere of the economy, science, technology and culture.

Serious obstacles and hindrances have arisen in the path to deepening detente, curbing the arms race and extending international cooperation. Forces are active in the world which stop at nothing to wreck the cause of detente and under the fabricated pretext of the "Soviet military threat" defend the predatory interests of the military-industrial complex in the United States and other Western countries. An active role is played in the common unseemly efforts of the opponents of detente by the present Beijing leadership, which opposes all measures without exception which could lead to the normalization of the international climate and an end to the arms race.

The radical turn from confrontation to detente in East-West relations became possible above all thanks to the change in the correlation of forces in the world in favor of socialism and thanks to the consistent policy of the USSR and other socialist countries aimed at consolidating peace and the security of peoples. Today the Soviet Union, together with other socialist countries, spares no effort to successfully continue the Helsinki cause. Last May the fraternal European socialist countries put forward important new initiatives in the sphere of restraining the arms race--on concluding a treaty between the participants in the all-European conference renouncing first use of nuclear or conventional weapons against one another and on confidence building and lessening military confrontation in Europe. They proposed that a political-level conference be convened with the participation of all European countries, the United States and Canada to examine military detente issues. The working public greeted these constructive proposals with great interest.

Life confirms that detente is not a one-sided process. It demands efforts by all the states which signed the Helsinki accords. Without such an awareness of the need for detente, it would have been impossible to achieve the positive results in the cause of normalizing the international climate and developing multifaceted peaceful relations between states with different sociopolitical systems which have been achieved in recent years.

It is significant that since the Helsinki conference a series of international legal documents have been signed, aimed at deepening cooperation between states, and bilateral and multilateral agreements have been reached promoting the normalization of the international atmosphere. A ramified machinery of political contacts and consultations has been created and is operating effectively. The fruits of detente are clearly visible in all the spheres defined in Helsinki.

The Soviet state was the first in the world to enshrine in its new constitution the principles of peace and cooperation set out in the Final Act. These principles have been proclaimed in the constitutions of other fraternal socialist countries too.

In accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress decisions the Soviet Union advocates the full implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act, a fact which is reflected in its concrete political and economic actions. Since the all-European conference the USSR has signed about 30 agreements and programs in the sphere of economic cooperation with West European countries.

In 1978 the Soviet state's trade turnover with the industrially developed capitalist countries reached R19.7 billion, including R14.8 billion with the developed capitalist countries of West Europe. New forms of industrial cooperation are being further developed. Soviet organizations have concluded dozens of barter agreements with foreign firms. The USSR's mutually advantageous trade and economic relations with 13 West European countries are based on long-term cooperation programs covering several 5-year plans.

In accordance with the provisions of the Final Act cultural cooperation and tourist exchanges are expanding and contacts are being established between peoples. Bilateral intergovernmental agreements on cultural ties are being successfully implemented.

The primary and most important task on the path of detente is the ending of the arms race and the transition to real disarmament. "In our time," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stresses, "the most urgent, burning task for mankind is to end the arms race and avert the threat of world nuclear war. The Soviet Union, like other socialist countries, spares no efforts in the struggle for these goals."

Tremendous significance for ending the arms race and normalizing the entire international climate is attached to the successful completion of the talks held in Vienna 15-18 June this year between L.I. Brezhnev and President J. Carter and the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on strategic offensive arms limitation. This important document, equally advantageous to both sides, has been approved by the broad people's masses and the governments of practially all European countries. The peace-loving public in Europe expresses the hope that it will have a beneficial effect on the international climate and on the development of cooperation between states.

The European public actively promoted the success of the all-European conference and insured the support of broad strata of the population. A major positive role was played in this by the assemblies of public forces for security and cooperation in Europe held in 1972 and 1975. All the activity of the Brussels International Committee for European Security and Cooperation, which has been going on for many years now, is aimed at promoting the implementation of the high ideals proclaimed in Helsinki.

Everyone remembers the European public's decisive demonstrations against the intentions of the U.S. ruling circles and likeminded people in Europe to launch production of neutron weapons and deploy them on the European Continent. Europe has not forgotten the troubles caused by World War II, which cost the peoples 50 million lives.

The Dutch public and the joint "Stop the Neutron Bomb--Stop the Nuclear Arms Race" Committee have called for the international peace baton to be carried through the countries which signed the Helsinki Final Act, in August-October of this year.

The Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation actively advocates the full implementation of the Helsinki accords, the curbing of the arms race and disarmament. Soviet public figures, scientists and journalists take part in various international conferences, colloquims and seminars and speak through the mass information media, defending the idea of detente. Last February an international scientific symposium was held in Moscow on the theme of "the European working people and the social problems of disarmament at the present stage," under the auspices of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation jointly with the AUCCTU. Taking part were representatives of 15 European countries and several international organizations.

An international economic conference at public level was held in Vienna in March, on "prospects for East-West economic cooperation, 1979-1985." Taking part in the conference were about 400 delegates from 13 European countries, plus the United States. A series of concrete recommendations were adopted, which are intended to promote the further development of East-West trade and economic relations.

The Soviet public participates actively in the work of the Brussels International Committee for European Security and Cooperation. People in the Soviet Union received with great interest the international committee's important initiative on holding a forum of the European public for disarmament and security in Brussels 26-28 October this year, within the framework of the UN disarmament week.

Prospects for deepening European detente depend to a decisive extent on effectively lowering the level of military confrontation of the Continent. This is the main problem. And Europe's future depends on its resolution. It must be supposed that the attention of broad public circles will be focused on making their contribution to creating a public opinion favoring the implementation of the USSR-U.S. Vienna accords on strategic offensive arms limitation as a basis for positive progress in other talks in the military sphere.

The Soviet public, which advocates a Europe of peace, security and cooperation, is well aware that disarmament is the most important problem of today. It exerts all its efforts to promote as much as possible its urgent practical implementation in the spirit of the historic Helsinki decisions.

Persistent efforts to find a peaceful solution to topical international problems, and above all to curb the arms race, strengthen the atmosphere of mutual understanding in relations between states and expand equal and mutually advantageous cooperation. Between states and expand equal and mutual advantageous cooperation, are becoming an increasingly urgent task also in connection with the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the all-European conference. Public forces are called upon to make a worthy contribution to creating a favorable climate for the meeting and for the confident progress of states and peoples along the vitally necessary path of detente.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FORMULA TERMED 'UNJUSTIFIED'

LD062113 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Mikhail Dobrov comments on the formation of the new government in Italy.

The government formula chosen by Francesco Cossiga is an unjustified rightward shift of the government axis. It is at the very least unjustified in that the Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats and the Liberals do not represent a majority in parliament. Consequently, the new government does not conform with the will of the will of the Italian voters even when one uses the results of the latest political consultations as the basis of judgment.

The inclusion in the Cossiga government of independent technicians [words indistinct] the necessity of a political truce, does not alter the substance of this problem. [passage indistinct]

At the same time, however, the structure of the new government, in which the key positions continue to belong to the Christian Democrats, confirms their intention to retain a monopoly of power. It was this very fact that led to the fiasco of Socialist Party Secretary Craxi's mission at the hands of the leaders of Piazza del Geau [Christian democrat headquarters]. They forbid the Communist Party the right to participate in the running of the country, forcing it to go into opposition, even though the Communists, in the course of the prolonged crisis, several times proposed the formation of a government with the participation of all democratic forces. Today--as was the case 6 months ago--such a way out would seem to be the most constructive and in accordance with the vital needs of the country. The Christian Democrats instead preferred a solution which, according to observers, does not open up prospects of an effective administration of Italy because the parties which form part of the new cabinet have many times shown their inability to solve the grave problems facing the country.

TASS REPORTS 3 AUGUST ISRAELI RAID IN LEBANON

LD041614 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 4, TASS--Details about yesterday's barbarous raid of the Israeli military in the south of Lebanon became known here. The aggressor's unit supported by several tanks and ten armoured vehicles got into Lebanon's territory to the distance of more than 14 kilometres and tried to raid positions of the national patriotic forces and the Palestinian resistance movement in the area of the village Kawkaba where United Nations Interim Force units are stationed. There are killed and wounded on both sides. The aggressors came up against resolute resistance and had urgently to retreat to the enclave controlled by Tel Aviv's puppets, right wing separatists. The aggressors left in the battlefield a considerable volume of munition and military equipment.

On the eve of this barbarous raid and after it, the Israeli artillery was heavily shelling many populated localities in the western and central sectors of the south of Lebanon. Tens of houses of peaceful people were destroyed.

Israel's another piratic act, [as received] the newspaper AL-LIWA writes today, attest to the aggressive intentions of Tel Aviv that seeks to complicate the Middle East situation.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1612 GMT on 6 August 79 reports the following: The Israeli military continues armed provocations against Lebanon. Radio Beirut reports that artillery of Israel and the so-called "Army of the Defence of the South of Lebanon" were shelling today populated localities in the western sector of the south of Lebanon. Abu al Aswad, Ar-Rashidiyah, the suburbs of Tyre, An-Nabatiyah, Arnun, Al-Jarmauq and 'Ayshiya were hit the hardest. There is loss of life among the peaceful population of south Lebanese villages. A considerable material damage was caused. Meanwhile, Israeli planes were making reconnaissance flights over the south Lebanese territory and Israeli launches continued running in Lebanese territorial waters close to the waters of Tyre, As-Sarafand and Sayda.]

SOVIET PUBLIC CONCERNED OVER EVENTS IN BEIRUT

LD042050 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Aleksandr Krasnov commentary: "Thirty-Five Years of Diplomatic Relations Between the Soviet Union and Lebanon"]

[Text] It is appropriate today, as we celebrate 35 years of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Lebanon, to remind our listeners of some of the messages and cables exchanged between the Lebanese and the Soviet foreign ministers. The Lebanese foreign minister, expressing his country's wish to set up diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, wrote: This desire is in keeping with the long-term aspirations of the Lebanese people. He added: The Lebanese people, who for many years struggled for their independence and sovereignty--which they have won--are completely confident that Soviet foreign policy is based on the principle of freedom and equality for all peoples. Such principles do not go with attempts at aggression and domination, nor with the kind of concessions and priorities accorded to tsarist Russia.

Recent years have proved the truth of these words. The establishment of Soviet-Lebanese diplomatic relations certainly helped to strengthen the national independence of the then young Lebanese Republic. On the initiative of the Soviet delegation which took part in the San Francisco conference, a clause was added to the UN Charter providing for an end to the mandate.

To Lebanon and Syria the clause meant international recognition of their sovereignty. There is another fact. In February 1946, the Soviet delegation at the Security Council supported the just demands of Lebanon and Syria for the withdrawal of French and British forces from their territories. Thus, from the early years of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Lebanon, the former displayed successful support for the hopes of the Lebanese people.

Krasnov continues: I will dwell in detail on the history of Soviet-Lebanese relations because they [words indistinct] on the steady Soviet attitude to Arab countries. Lebanon recognizes and appreciates this attitude. I was personally convinced of this during my recent visit to Lebanon. All the Lebanese met confirmed that the support which the Soviet Union offered and still offers the Lebanese people in their struggle for their independence is of great significance, particularly in the present circumstances when Israel is extending the scope of its aggression against Lebanon and weaving plots for its disintegration. It is a fact that every since the tragic events began in Lebanon, the Soviet Union has done its utmost to bring about a peaceful solution. The Soviet people have expressed their sincere solidarity with the brave struggle of the Lebanese people [words indistinct] which cooperate with the Palestinian resistance movement.

Soviet public opinion received with great concern the news of recent events in Beirut, which were caused by the action of the rightwing forces. Soviet opinion supports the measures which the legitimate Lebanese authorities take to protect the sovereignty and independence of the territory of the Lebanese Republic. It is impossible not to see the aims of those who want to increase tension in the country. Imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces want to impose capitulatory plots on the Arabs in order to solve the Middle East crisis. For this reason the Soviet Union's steadfast and effective struggle to bring about a fair comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem also serves the interest of the Lebanese people in their struggle for the return of peace and tranquility to Lebanon.

On the anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Lebanese diplomatic relations, the Soviet people express their confidence that the Lebanese people will bravely overcome the grave difficulties facing them.

U.S. TRYING TO GIVE IMPRESSION OF FAVORING PLO

LD062200 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text]The U.S., Israeli and Egyptian delegates have held a meeting in Haifa, Israel, to inaugurate the fifth round of talks on the scandalous so-called autonomy to be granted to the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It is worth recalling that the previous talks held by the parties to the conniving separate deal did not produce any results. The talks rather confirmed the futility of this conspiracy aimed at killing the Palestinian issue. And so attempts are now being made to solve the future of the Palestinians behind their backs and at the expense of their indivisible interests and rights. Hence, the new round of talks cannot produce anything new. If there is anything new, it is Washington's recognition, in an indirect way, of an irrefutable fact, namely the impossibility of solving the Palestinian issue in the absence of the PLO.

The United States is now trying to give the impression that its attitude could possibly change in favor of the PLO. It is known that some quarters across the ocean, on the eve of the Haifa meeting, talked about the need to attract the PLO to these talks.

Naturally, such a sympathetic attitude is conditional on those demands which had been rejected by the PLO. The issues relating to upholding the usurped rights of the Palestinians were not the cornerstone of these demands. On the contrary these demands were in favor of Israel and particularly in favor of Israel and its so-called right to live in peace as if Israel was not the one which violated peace and usurped the rights of the Palestinians and deprived them of their land and homeland, as if it is not Israel which today rejects the Palestinians and all their rights. Is this not a strange logic? It is not the aggressor who should recognize the right of his victim but the victim of aggression should recognize the right of his enslavers.

This is how the quarters across the ocean interpreted the famous Resolution 242 adopted by the United Nations. Zehdi Terzi, permanent observer of the PLO at the United Nations, in a statement to the UPI correspondent quite rightly said that this resolution makes it imperative for Israel to withdraw from the territory it occupied in 1967. But the separate deals do not stipulate this. As for the so-called autonomy it is primarily aimed at maintaining Israel's occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and depriving the Palestinians of their right to establish their independent state. It is worth noting that no matter how the participants in the separate deal collusion camouflaged the deal, its anti-Palestinian nature is quite clear.

'SECRET' ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN INTELLIGENCE MEETING HELD

LD061056 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, August 6, TASS--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN reported on a secret meeting of representatives of the Israeli and Egyptian secret services held a week ago at the headquarters of the military leadership of the right-wing Kata'eb Party in the south of Lebanon.

AL-WATAN writes that the meeting covered plans for joint Egyptian-Israeli actions towards Lebanon. Under the agreement reached, the Egyptian intelligence service committed itself to supply the Israeli special services with information about the dislocation of armed units of the Lebanese national patriotic forces and the Palestine resistance movement, the place of residence of noted leaders of PLO and the Lebanese national movement for preparing actions for their physical destruction.

The Kuwaiti newspaper warns about the dangerous consequences, to which such a collusion may lead.

NICARAGUAN PAPER CONDEMNS SLANDER BY VOA, BBC

LD061224 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Managua, August 6, TASS--The reactionary imperialist press of the West continued the attempts to launch a campaign of attacks and slander against Nicaragua, the Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandino National Liberation Front.

The Washington radio station Voice of America, the London BBC and a number of bourgeois newspapers launched the other day another cannard, reporting that more than 3,000 former National Guards of Somoza and their families were allegedly executed in Managua.

These slanderous fabrications are prepared on purpose by numerous imperialist experts in psychological warfare who are now looking for various pretexts to "justify" the activity of counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua, writes the Nicaraguan LA BARRICADA.

But lies can easily be exposed. Hundreds of foreign journalists staying in Nicaragua in their first reportages after the fall of the Somoza regime announced that the new democratic government had abolished death penalty. The joint leadership of the Sandino National Liberation Front and the Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction guarantee life to all national guards who have surrendered.

Many journalists who visited camps for prisoners of war in Managua saw for themselves that former officers and men of Somoza's National Guard are kept in normal conditions, are not subjected to torture or beatings. Not a single prisoner of war was executed. Nicaragua's Ministry of the Interior enabled relatives of prisoners of war to visit them in the places of their detention.

It is absolutely obvious that lies and slander of imperialist propaganda are prompted by the counterrevolutionary forces that seek to frustrate reconstruction in Nicaragua, LA BARRICADA writes in conclusion.

NICARAGUAN INTERIOR MINISTER CALLS FOR UNITY

LD061220 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Managua, August 6, TASS--"In spite of all the intrigues of counterrevolution, the unity of the Sandinist National Liberation Front is now strong as it has never been before," Nicaragua's Minister of the Interior Tomas Borge told a press conference here.

After the military victory over the dictatorship, the country is faced with the necessity of resolving most complex problems, he pointed out. "The point at issue is not merely reconstruction, the minister said, the problems are by far more complex: practically all of us have to start from scratch, there is no place to differences [as received] and a split in the implementation of the tasks facing us. The struggle for the construction of an entirely new, truly happy society, may lead to a victory only if there is firm unity."

The forces that are in the service of imperialism are making attempts not only at splitting the leadership of the Sandinist Liberation Front, but also at deteriorating its relations with other organizations taking part in the Nicaraguan revolution, said Tomas Borge. But we will permit no split in our ranks, which would in the final analysis prejudice the interests of the people. Unity is the best guarantee that the revolutionary process started by the people will continue. Let nobody cherish any illusions--our unity is indestructible.

AUCCTU SENDS AID TO NICARAGUAN PEOPLE

LD062045 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1622 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 6 August, TASS--In response to the call made by the WFTU and being guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism and fraternal solidarity, the AUCCTU has sent free aid to the Nicaraguan working people and their families which suffered during the struggle against the fascist tyranny of Somoza. Medicine and children's goods were sent to the capital of Nicaragua, Managua, by an Aeroflot IL-76 today. Cargo from other WFTU countries--Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the CSSR, Cyprus and France--will be delivered on the same flight.

The WFTU delegation headed by Juan Ponce, a secretary of this organization, and the AUCCTU delegation headed by Mikhail Orlov, chairman of the Moscow Oblast Council of Trade Unions, will hand over the gift to the Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction at Sandino Airport.

REPORT ON SITUATION IN JAMAICA ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD0519030 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Georgetown, August 5, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Ulyanovskiy reports:

The people of Jamaica is celebrating its national holiday--the Day of Independence. Britain's more than three centuries-long colonial rule in the island ended 17 years ago, on August 6, 1962.

Colonialism left a hard legacy to the young state. The present economic difficulties have been caused first of all by the continuing economic dependence on transnational corporations which predatorily plunder the natural resources of the island. Over the years of independence, substantial political and economic transformations have been effected in Jamaica, particularly after the advent to power of the government of the People's National Party, headed by Michael Manley. Supported by all progressive forces, the present leadership is handling the tasks of developing the economy and agriculture, eliminating unemployment the rate of which is still rather high. The first five-year development plan aimed at strengthening the state sector in the economy became a considerable step in this direction.

In the international arena, Jamaica consistently comes out for the strengthening of peace, for an end to the arms race, and for relaxation of international tensions. Jamaica is a member of the Coordination Bureau of Nonaligned Countries, and of many international and regional organisations.

Jamaica is one of the first countries in the Western Hemisphere to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with Socialist Cuba. A solid foundation was laid within a short period for the development of trade, economic, technical and cultural contacts between Jamaica and the Soviet Union. Ships carrying the Red flag more and more often moor at the piers of Kingston port which is at a cross-roads of sea lanes. Soviet "IL62" airliners recently inaugurated a new airline which linked Moscow with the capital of Jamaica. Michael Manley's official visit to the Soviet Union in April 1979, during which a number of long-term bilateral agreements were signed, became an important landmark in the development of Soviet-Jamaica relations.

Firmly adhering to the course towards the development of cooperation with socialist countries, the Michael Menley government issues a resolute rebuff to the forces of reaction which sharply attack Jamaica's relations in particular, with the Soviet Union and Cuba. The government firmly states that cooperation with socialist countries is based on an equal and mutually advantageous foundation and meets the interests of the entire people of Jamaica.

FURTHER SOVIET FLOOD-RELIEF AID FOR JAMAICA

LD030907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Unselfish Aid"]

[Excerpt] In accordance with the decision by the Executive Committee of the USSR Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies to render aid to the population of Jamaica who have suffered severe flooding, another consignment of goods has been sent there. An aircraft carrying medicine, baby food, childrens' clothese, footwear, cloth and tents has arrived in the capital, Kingston.

JAMAICAN AMBASSADOR PRAISES SOVIET POLICIES

LD062311 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Jamaican ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr Benjamin Clare, has spoken highly of the Soviet Union's policy of disarmament and easing international tension. Speaking over Soviet television on the occasion of Jamaica's national holiday, Independence Day, he welcomed the signing of the SALT II treaty by Presidents Brezhnev and Carter. He also said that the Soviet Union had always supported the developing countries in their struggle for a new economic order.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN TRADE AGREEMENT--In Rio de Janeiro an agreement has been signed for cooperation between the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry and the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce of Brazil. The agreement is directed at the development of trade-economic links between the two countries. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD]

ALIYEV HITS MORAL LAPSES BY COMMUNISTS IN PRAVDA INTERVIEW

LD061409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[N. Kozhanov and L. Tairov interview with G. A. Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee: "According to the Norms of Our Conscience" carried under the rubric "Party Life: A Communist's Moral Duty"; first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] "...We need to strive with all our might to insure that party-mindedness does not just remain an empty word but is translated into deeds, and we have to monitor this process most strictly."

Time has not blunted the topicality of these lines which Lenin wrote 70 years ago. Concern for class definition [opredelennost], for the high ideological and moral standards that should go with party rank, for the active life stance of a communist and for the unity of word and deed have found and continue to find living embodiment in the 25th congress decisions and other party documents and the thoughts and deeds of present-day communists. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" is also permeated by this concern.

But what are the problems and difficulties in the sphere of moral education? How can the struggle to assert communist morality and eradicate the monstrous survivals of the past which still occur in our life be waged more successfully? This is discussed today in an interview between PRAVDA correspondents and G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

The theme we are discussing, Geydar Aliyevich observed, is one that closely affects the communists of our republic. The system of moral education which has become an organic element in the entire work of the republic party organization over the last decade has promoted a decisive improvement of the situation and moral and psychological climate in Azerbaijan. And this, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev observed in his speech in Baku during the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the city, has not been slow to affect the results of economic activity. And when an all-union scientific and practical conference on questions or moral education gathered in the republic's capital in April this year, we took this as a great honor and an expression of the CPSU Central Committee's high trust in Azerbaijan's communists and as an acknowledgment of their efforts in this exceptionally important and crucial sphere of ideological work.

[Question] Yes, in their speeches the conference participants who came to Baku from virtually all republics, krays and oblasts of the country repeatedly turned for examples to the experience of Azerbaijan's party organization. They spoke of its doggedness, adherence to principle, and persistence in implementing the tasks set by the party and of its implacability toward moral distortions of any kind and manifestations of ideas and morals alien to the Soviet way of life. And they spoke of the particular exactingness displayed when these "distortions" applied to communists. However, to be honest, it is rather difficult mentally to link a person who holds a party card with, say, money-grubbing, self-seeking, consumerist sentiments, irresponsibility and bureaucracy....

[Answer] It grates on the ears? I agree. However, such a juxtaposition is totally unthinkable if one is talking about real communists. Israfil Guseynov, the famous drilling expert and his colleagues from the legendary Neftyanyye Kamni, Aleksandr Semenov, a turner at the Baku instrument-making plant, Artyum Mirzoyan, a Baku construction worker, Shamama Gasanova, a kolkhoz chairman.... I could cite hundreds of names in succession to whom no one would dare impute even a trace of such "distortions." It is precisely such communists who have been personifying all their lives the principles of our morality and of party-mindedness in word and deed.

[Question] But nevertheless....

[Answer] But nevertheless let us not forget that the struggle between the new and the old is not taking place in a vacuum. It is customary to say that the line of the ideological front runs through people's hearts and minds. I think that it is no accident that military terminology is used here. It's just the same as an ordinary war: Where we allow slackness, formalism and carelessness to occur, the old practices sometimes revive and the self-seeker, careerist and timeserver raises his head. And now imagine that, through an oversight on our part, he acquires party membership. This person will not feel any compunction about taking advantage of the boundless esteem and trust which the people nurture toward their own dear party and its representatives in the collective. Moreover, in the words of the CPSU Central Committee resolution, he will feel no qualms about wresting from society as much as he can without giving it anything in return.

Apart from patent ill intent and purely careerist considerations (and often together with these) there also exist the misunderstood "prestigiousness" and that arrogance which is inadmissible in a communist and which Vladimir Ilich Lenin, with devastating aptness called communist presumption.... Can people with such ways be indulged? And how is it possible to get by without special exactingness here?

[Question] People do, as you know, sometimes make do without it. And they even try to shield a patently unprincipled, morally unscrupulous worker. The usual excuses in such instances are: "But after all, he knows his job" or "but he works hard and knows how to meet the plan."

[Answer] I have never trusted and I do not trust this "but after all." It is as if among conscientious workers and communists there is a shortage of people who know their jobs.... Incidentally, those who believe that a particular person's moral qualities are irrelevant in economic matters and questions of production are deeply mistaken.

In this connection I have already had occasion to cite the example of the Azerbaijan pipe-rolling plant and the Baku vehicle tire plant. For a long time these were ranked among the most laggard plants. When we decided to delve a little deeper to find out what the matter was, very serious engineering and technical omissions came to light, as expected. But the prime cause was not that but, above all, the unhealthy moral atmosphere in the collectives, the flagrant violations of party principles of work with cadres and of the labor laws and the callous attitude toward people which, in turn engendered negligence and a lack of initiative. At the tire plant, matters were further exacerbated by the fact that the director, the chairman of the plant's trade union committee and a number of other executives were morally degenerate: They solicited bribes when allocating apartments and stole socialist property.

How was the situation to be rectified? We began by expelling the degenerates from the party and having them prosecuted and this was made known everywhere. Having purged themselves of these unworthy people, these enterprises' party organizations then focused attention on questions of technical reequipping, genuinely creative competition and concern for improving the workers' working, study, living and leisure conditions. And in a few years the plants were literally transformed. There is an illustration of the topic "morality and the economy" for you.

[Question] But it would certainly be even better if workers like the former managers of these collectives were not permitted to get even within sniping range of responsible posts. Surely it is not worth while to let matters reach the point of patent failure and only then to correct--with the great difficulties involved--everything that has been ruined by dishonest people who are in essence not party-minded at all.

[Answer] I want to say this: Where were people looking earlier? Now this is a reasonable question. It is no accident that I mentioned at the beginning of the interview that in the activity of our republic's party organization, including ideological and moral education, there were serious shortcomings, errors and emissions in the sixties. And this created fertile soil for the reanimation of survivals of the past in people's consciousness and conduct. Tremendous work, it may be said, has been performed since then by Azerbaijan's communists and working people. The moral climate in the republic has changed beyond recognition. But it would be premature to assert that all problems have been resolved. Recurrences of the practices of the recent past are making themselves felt even now.

Moreover, it is not a simple matter to make out at first glance who is who. A person who does not have in his heart firm moral principles and genuine party-mindedness does not, after all, reveal this straightaway and say, "Hello, I am a careerist, bureaucrat and timeserver." No, the cunning tactic of duplicity comes into play here more often that not.

About 2 years ago, S. Sailov, who previously occupied a responsible position as first secretary of the Shemakhinskiy Raykom was expelled from the party and subsequently convicted. Who would have thought that such a fate awaited this person? He was businesslike, assertive and intelligent and at first he inspired respect. And you should have heard how marvellously, and with what enthralling conviction he spoke of the struggle against negative phenomena and how from speakers' platforms and in personal interviews he condemned duplicity, money-grubbing and protectionism. He was elected to the republic community party Central Committee, became a deputy and received awards. And when the Central Committee began receiving warning signals from the rayon about the secretary's unparty-minded conduct and patronage of bribetakers and moneygrubbers, people at first thought: This cannot be; most likely these are the intrigues of dishonest people whom he has unmasked. But these warning signals were repeated. Then it was decided to send a comprehensive party commission to Shemakhinskiy Rayon to investigate everything thoroughly. An unsavory picture came to light.

Approximately the same situation was repeated in Kazakhskiy Rayon where the rayon first secretary was I. Abbasov and a number of other places. It is characteristic that the "distortions" in the conduct of these and other leaders began with the divergence between word and deed which in itself is amoral. Every obligation assigned to people, if it is not fulfilled, causes moral damage that is difficult to repair. But if, as in the cases cited above, people conceal their own lack of principle and moral unscrupulousness by means of demagogy, the damage is doubled. From here it is just one step to degeneracy, doubledealing and--if I may use the expression--opportunism.

[Question] Is it possible, nevertheless, to detect the precise moment when a person begin sliding down the slippery slope?

[Answer] Not only is this possible but it must be done. One of the most important conditions for this is openness [glashost]. And also, of course, open, principled criticism and self-criticism is important. It is precisely this that reveals the gulf between word and deed, gives a person the opportunity to correct errors in time and exposes the true face of those for whom, as Lenin's well-known expression has it, "convictions go no deeper than the tip of the tongue." After all, a sense of impunity and of being allowed a totally free hand, as we have repeatedly been for ourselves, arise primarily wherever secrecy and nepotism flourish, the mutual lavishing of praises is held in high regard and criticism, especially from below, is disparaged.

The same Sailov, Abbasov and a number of executives of the Kirovabad Gorkom sank to patent abuses to a large extent because of the virtual absence of criticism and self-criticism in those party organizations. [paragraph continues]

This was a stern lesson to the communists who did not display due adherence to principle and militancy so as to put in their place those leaders who had gone too far.

This was also a stern lesson to us workers of the republic Communist Party Central Committee. It meant that we exercised only weak control over these organizations and had a poor knowledge of the true state of affairs.

Incidentally, when adopting the decision on I. Abbasov, we limited ourselves initially to removing him from his post and delivering a severe reprimand with endorsement of his record card. But the Kazkhskiy Raykom plenum which took place after this and the rayon party conference may be said to have corrected us. During the discussion they revealed new facts attesting to Abbasov's complete deviation from the norms of party-mindedness and Soviet morality and raised the question of removing him from the Azerbaijan CP Central committee and expelling him from the CPSU. The electorate rightly demanded that his mandate as an Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet deputy be withdrawn. The Central Committee supported this. And, indeed, how could it do otherwise? The best guarantee against errors is to take account of the opinions of communists locally and the sentiments of the public at large.

[Question] In your report at the all-union scientific and practical conference you spoke of the role of the moral authority of a communist and especially a leading worker. You even used the term "moral right to leadership." What does this right include?

[Answer] It is primarily a question of the communist's personal example. Without this there is no sense in even thinking seriously of teaching and educating others. Let me recall once again Lenin's behests: "...If we are to consicentiously teach discipline to workers and peasants, we must start with ourselves." Once again I could cite many, many names of communists--both rank-and-file and leaders--who are models of discipline and conscientiousness in labor, boldness in upholding party principles and public interests, sensitivity in their attitude toward those around them and simplicity and modesty in their personal life. These people, of course, constitute the absolute majority: People regard this as right and proper. And communists are required to live and work in exemplary fashion.

In the same way, people are immediately and forcibly struck by the conduct of a party member which--even if only slightly--contravenes the norms of party-mindedness and the spirit of the Soviet way of life. Indeed, there is no such thing here as "slightly."

A worker, occupying a responsible position, acquired an automobile out of turn by taking advantage of his official position and then sold it after a month or two--at a higher price, of course. Then he buys another and sells that too. What do we call this?

[Kozhanov/Tairov answer] Speculation in automobiles.

[Aliyev] Quite so. And there are people--including party members, to our great regret and shame--who regard this for their own part, evidently, almost as "savoir vivre". Just who were these people? The director of a plant. A chief engineer. The chief of an administration. A minister's assistant. And even the secretary of a plant's Komsomol committee.... And all this was done openly, with impunity and in full view of the collective. Moreover, the respective party committees pretended that nothing special was happening. But this is, after all, an intolerable business: And so you see the ordinary person's wry smile: These are communists for you--they only pay lipservice to ideological principle....

Communists' attention must be focused on such phenomena. I deliberately cited the surnames and official positions of all those dealers when I spoke from the platform of the Baku City party conference. [paragraph continues]

They and those who pandered to them should be asked to account publicly for the way in which they permitted themselves to indulge in such shameless behavior. Let everyone remember that the norms of party and civil responsibility are universal and immutable for everyone, without "allowance" for official title, post held, and past services. These are the norms of our conscience and the party will not tolerate their violation.

I have cited facts bordering on criminality and even transgressing this boundary line. But how many such manifestations still occur in our country--manifestations of narrow-mindedness, protectionism and the mania for material possessions which to come people seem quite commonplace and even "praiseworthy", for example, as an "observance of popular traditions."

[Question] About 18 months ago the Baku newspapers gave an account of a certain unusual wedding...

[Answer] In Surakhany? Yes, that occurrence attracted the public's attention and compelled us to think again and again about the nature of such phenomena. Imagine: A large restaurant in the oil district of Baku was closed to clients for several days--all because a grandiose wedding was being prepared and then held there. Hundreds of guests, many of whom had never known either the bride, groom or each other, assembled. Certain well-known working people in the city, scientists and arts personalities appeared in the dubious role of "wedding generals." A band played loudly and toasts were relayed by a louspeaker system. While downstairs, in a small hall, behind a grill, meticulous calculations were being made as to who had given what sum as a gift in accordance with their rank and position.... Is this a "popular tradition"? In a word, this wedding, because of its great scale, all its pomposity and its pretentious arrogance befitting a bey, seemed to be saying, seemed to cry out to the whole city: This is how rich, estimable, generous, and famous we are! But in what way was the hero of the festivities--Gasan Kafarov, candidate member of the party and deputy secretary of the "Artemneft" administration's Komsomol conference--renowned? He was known only for the fact that his father, Communist A. Kafarov, was deputy director general of the "Azneft" association, and all the trade and public catering enterprises of that vast department--including the aforementioned large restaurant--were under his jurisdiction.

Incidentally, this "sickness" is quite widespread in other circles too: to make a brilliant display and to make oneself stand out above others not by one's generosity or beauty of spirit, not by labor creativity but by consumerist zeal. By one's "advantageous" acquaintances and contacts, by the abilities of someone somewhere to "fix up" an apartment that is "a little more chic" or "to get hold of" some item that is "a little harder to obtain." Therefore, what you have now is a situation where a two-story dacha or an automobile becomes for some people a yardstick of success in life, a sun in their sky. For this reason one may make a deal with one's conscience, accept an expensive "present" and "fail to notice" that hardened rogues are active under your very nose.... In such a case what then remains of a person's party-mindedness?

Or consider yet another phenomenon. Certain inordinately fond and generous parents load their adolescent children with expensive items, money and automobiles. And so you have a young person who has not earned a single kopek in his life rolling up in dashing fashion in a "Volga" automobile, given to him by his father, at the VUZ where (and this does happen) his distinguished father also "got him a place"....What will this beloved "son" be like when he embarks on life? After all, we have to produce a fitting younger generation to take our place.

[Question] So what measures, in your experience, are most effective in combating such phenomena?

[Answer] Their general features were defined by the 25th CPSU Congress. Do you remember the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev? "Money grubbing, private-ownership tendencies, hooliganism, bureaucracy and indifference toward one's fellow man contradict the very essence of our system. In the struggle against such phenomena it is essential to make full use of not only the opinion of the collective but also critical articles in the press, methods of persuasion and the force of the law--all the means at our disposal." This was confirmed once again in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." Above all, our attitude toward recurrences of bourgeois views and morals and our determination, purposefulness and attacking spirit in eradicating them are important. Also important is, of course, reliance upon the best experience, of which there is much in the party organizations, upon the public and upon the opinion of thousands and thousands of communists and honest workers.

For example, in the struggle against old customs that are alien to our way of life and in the firm establishment of new norms of life and life stances which are consonant with the times, we are given great assistance by public organizations like the republic's council for the propaganda and introduction of socialist traditions and rituals and also the commission for civil rituals. It was they, by the way, who raised the question of that ill-starred wedding and certain other similar distortions and resolved to give them broad publicity through the press.

And the main thing, of course, is that the high principles of communist morality should be embodied daily and hourly in the practice of the work of each party organization, in the character and deeds of each communist and leader and in the very atmosphere of any particular collective. Let us not be "humane" and "kind" at the expense of our principles. Let us, finally, realize that every concession on this path is an ideological and moral defeat. If in daily life and at his work place, among his family and on the street, a communist remains a communist, people will trust him and follow his lead. And then one can be confident that any recurrences of bourgeois morals, any ideological "dislocations" will be doomed.

TADZHIKISTAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OCCURS 24 JULY

LD061345 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 25 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[TADZHIKTA "Information Report on Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 15th Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Plenum took place 24 July. Gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, leaders of republic ministries and departments who are not Central Committee members, leaders of creative unions, VUZ rectors and social science department chiefs, secretaries of ministry, department, creative union and VUZ primary party organizations, executives of the apparatus of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the Tadzhikistan Komsomol Central Committee and the Tadzhik Trade Union Council and pressmen were invited to participate in the work of the plenum.

The plenum discussed these questions:

1. On the tasks of the republic party organization stemming from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work";

2. On the activities of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Bureau in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 18th Tadzhikistan CP Congress.

The report on the first question was delivered by D. R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee.

Participating in the debate on the report were R. Khodzhiyev, first secretary of Leninabadskiy Obkom; G. Pallayev, first secretary of Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Obkom; A. B. Khisamutdinov, first secretary of Kulyabskiy Obkom; A. I Babayev, first secretary of Gornobadakhshanskiy Obkom; M. S. Asimov, president of the Tadzhikistan Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Board of the Republic "Znaniye" Society; E. Boymatova, chairman of Kanibadamskiy Rayon's "Moskva" Kolkhoz; B. N. Pshenichnyy, editor of the newspaper KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA; Yu. A. Shakarimov, first secretary of Dushanbe Gorkom; Kh. Bakayev, director of Leninbad silk combine; S. Saliyev, team leader at the Kuybyshev Sovkhoz-Technical College in Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Rayon; G. N. Kalandarov, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; L. I. Kiryanova, weaver at the Dushanbe silk combine; A. Satorov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan Komsomol Central Committee.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question discussed. The plenum approved a comprehensive plan of measures aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of ideological work and insuring the unity of ideological work and insuring the unity of ideological-political, labor and moral education.

The plenum thenheard and considered the report "on the activities of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Bureau in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 18th Tadzhikistan CP Congress" by Yu. I. Polukarov, second secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee.

The plenum also considered organizational questions. The plenum confirmed Yu. A. Semenov as chief of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Industry and Transport Department, releasing Yu. A. Shakarimov from that post in connection with his transfer to other work.

I. Fayzullayev was confirmed as chief of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Culture Department. Kh. Sharipov was released from that post in connection with his transfer to other work.

N. Tabarov was confirmed as editor of the republic newspaper TADZHIKISTANI SOVETI. I. Fayzullayev was released from that post in connection with his transfer to other work.

R. I. Kosolapov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST, and L. N. Shapkin, agent [instruktor] of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the plenum.

With this, the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee plenum concluded its work.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES OBKOM PLENUM IN KARAGANDA

AU071016 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 6 Aug 79 AU

[Summary] The ?problems of the economic potential of the Karaganda- Ekibastuz industrial region were discussed in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions at a Karagandinskiy Obkom plenum recently. "Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, warmly received by those present, delivered a speech at the plenum." Party, soviet, trade union, economic and Komsomol organs in the republic, he said, are expected to consolidate and to expand by all means the successes attained in the sphere of the economy and culture through strengthening links between science and production, vigorously applying the newest achievements of technical progress and disseminating advanced experience, promoting socialist competitions for the highest labor productivity. Constant heed must be paid to the long-term development of the coal basin, to the production of pig iron, steel and ready-rolled stock at the Karaganda metallurgical combine. The organization of capital construction must be raised to the proper level.

For that purpose it is necessary to make fuller use of machines and mechanisms, to more widely apply the scientific organization of labor and of production management and to tighten labor discipline. Pains should be taken to speed up the construction of the tinplate shop at the Kazakh Magnitka, of new capacities at the Karaganda industrial rubber goods plant and other projects. More heed is to be paid to health and trade services. Important tasks confront rural laborers and their patron enterprises. It is essential to speed up the harvest and preparations for it, to create the indispensable stock of seeds, store fodder and increase production and sales to the state of meat, milk and other produce. It is necessary to improve ideological and political-education work, to foster business-like criticism and self-criticism and to resolutely eliminate shortcomings. Comrade Kunayev expressed the confidence that the oblast people would do their utmost to successfully carry out the harvest, would significantly overfulfill socialist pledges assumed for selling grain and other farm produce to the state, would create a reliable stock of fodder for stockbreeding and would fulfill the annual plan for developing industry, construction and transport. "The plenum examined an organizational issue. The plenum elected Comrade Korkin Karagandinskiy Obkom first secretary, having relieved Comrade Akulintsev of his duties because of his retirement." Participating in the plenum proceedings were Comrade Ashimov, Kazakh Council of Ministers chairman; Comrade Shevchenko, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate member; and others.

TBILISI CONFERENCE NOTES FALL OF CRIME RATE IN GEORGIA

LD060939 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "At the Georgian CP Central Committee: Public Order--A Preventive Effect"]

[Text] A conference held at the Georgian CP Central Committee has summed up the results of the struggle against crime and violations of the law in the first half of this year. The report was delivered by A.M. Barabadze, republic prosecutor. Taking part in the discussion of the question were G.I. Gvetadze, Georgian minister of internal affairs; V.A. Edisherashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgia Supreme Court; V.L. Dzhopua, Abkhazskaya ASSR first deputy minister of internal affairs; A.Ye. Gobronidze, Adzharskaya ASSR minister of internal affairs; G.I. Mardanov, chairman of the Yugo-Osetinskiy Oblispolkom; and T.Sh. Turabelidze, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department. The results of the conference's work were summed up by G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The conference noted that, as a result of measures adopted by party, soviet and administrative organs in the republic, the number of violations of the law has fallen and the incidence of crime has been reduced in comparison with the corresponding period last year. Positive results have been achieved in combating crime in Tbilisi and Kutaisi cities, in Abkhazskaya ASSR and Adzharskaya ASSR and in a number of cities and rayons in the republic. Crime-detecting work has improved.

At the same time, it was noted at the conference, the results of work to strengthen public order still do not give grounds for reducing the intensity of the struggle against antisocial manifestations. In a number of cities and rayons measures to prevent violations of the law and crime and to expose persons following an antisocial, parasitic way of life are still not sufficiently effective. The conference stressed the need to further step up the work of party, soviet and administrative organs in combating crime and in strengthening public participation in preventing violations of the law.

TASS INTERVIEWS ACADEMICIAN ON NEW DEVELOPMENT PLANS

LD061334 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 6, TASS--The Soviet academician Leonid Kantorovich, laureate of the Lenin and Nobel prizes, believes that the decision adopted the other day by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to improve planning and economic activity will bring about a substantial reshaping of the system of economic management. "This will create conditions for an economic, most rational use of all the potentialities and wealths, for the broad application of scientific and technical achievements and advanced experience," he said.

In an interview to a TASS correspondent, Leonid Kantorovich noted that the need of further streamlining planning and economic management, envisaged by the decision, sprung from the growth of the scope of socialist production, complication of mutual ties among individual sectors of economy, successes of the scientific and technical revolution, tasks of social development and necessity of protecting the environment. "The document, he stressed, covers the most diverse aspects of economy activity."

Academician Kantorovich regards as most substantial among the measures envisaged in the decision the ones aimed at drawing up complex programs of scientific and technical progress, concretization of five-year plans and enhancement of their role. It is intended, specifically, to include in the five-year plans yearly balances of material and labour resources, production capacities, annual financial balances and balances of cash incomes and spendings of the population.

"It is very important for planning the national economy to improve the 'yardsticks' for determining the results of economic activity," the scientist said. Of fundamental importance is the fact that the decision envisages transition from calculating commodity production according to the marketed volumes to the assessment of the results of work by net production. That is an accordance with the newly created value. "This will open up possibilities for assessing objectively the work of enterprises and keeping track of the dynamics of labour productivity, ensuring greater homogeneity of statistical indicators, will stimulate better use of resources, make the plan provisions more balanced," Kantorovich stressed.

The academician recalled that much place in the decision was devoted to questions of material stimulation of factory personnel, engineering and technical workers and managers of enterprises. This stimulation is made contingent, specifically, upon the growth of labour productivity.

The decision says also that the Eleventh Five-Year Plan will provide for a broad development of the team form of organization and labour stimulation, Kantorovich said.

"The measures envisaged for this purpose will play without doubt a positive role in raising the level of wages in several branches of material production," the academician said in conclusion.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 6 AUGUST

LD070230 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 6 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Grain harvesting has begun in the southern rayons of Pavlodarskaya Oblast, where grain fields occupy almost 2 million hectares and contain mainly strong and hard wheat strains. (0500 GMT)

Grain harvesting is proceeding at an accelerated pace in Saratovskaya Oblast. Grain has been cut and threshed on 100,000 hectares, and the harvest is nearing completion. Tambovskaya Oblast has harvested 40 percent of all grain crops; 1.35 million hectares have been allocated to grain crops. (0700 GMT)

Chimkentskaya Oblast today completed cereal harvesting. Grain was reaped and threshed on 550,000 hectares. Almost all rayons have already overfulfilled grain sale pledges. In Altayskiy Kray 2 million tons of hay and silage have been procured. (1200 GMT)

The last combines have left the fields lying along the Black Sea in Odesskaya Oblast. The harvest of cereal and pulse crops on more than 900,000 hectares turned out to be difficult in farms along the Black Sea. Hardly had the harvest begun when heavy showers hit the southern steppes. All equipment was concentrated in 500 complexes and detachments worked according to the Ipatovoskiy method. The majority of farms completed harvesting in 12 working days. In Kurskaya Oblast, by today 650,000 hectares of grain crops have been cut, which is almost 60 percent of the total sown area. (1600 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS HARVEST PROGRESS AS AUGUST BEGINS

LD061251 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[N. Osychkin agricultural review under rubric "Harvest Diary": "Crucial Stage of the Harvest"]

[Text] The calendar shows August--the last month of summer. For the country's farmers this is the most crucial time of fieldwork. Reaping, grain transportation and fodder procurement are in full swing. Much has to be done to create a reliable foundation for the 1980 harvest. The competition to achieve high production indicators and fulfill the plans and pledges of the fourth year of the 5-year plan has required broad scope everywhere.

According to the figures of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 30 July kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises had cut grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) on 27.1 million hectares--22 percent of the area cut [as published; presumably should read "sown"]. Over the past week 6.2 million hectares of windrows have been threshed. Reaping is taking place in all union republics.

The harvest has to be gathered from more than 4 million hectares in Saratovskaya Oblast. More than 1,000 harvesting and transportation complexes have joined in the work there. Machine operators are countering the whims of the weather with their ability and skill. Grain crops have already been cut on one-fifth of the sown area. After threshing, farms are sending grain to procurement centers. Volgograd kolkhozes and sovkhozes have cut 1.5 million hectares. Combine operators are increasing the productivity of their units and eliminating the interval between cutting and threshing. Seeking to prevent losses, machine operators on many Penzenskaya Oblast farms have fitted combines with attachments for harvesting undersized and sparse crops.

In the RSFSR as a whole, grain crops have been cut on 11.5 million hectares--15 percent of the area. More than four-fifths of these have been threshed. Cutting is taking place on the 2 millionth hectare in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Here a labor example is being set by many farm collectives in Bryanskaya Oblast, where one-third of the grain crops have already been harvested. Harvesting in the republic is moving further and further into eastern regions. Orenburgskaya Oblast grain growers are joining in the harvest. Here 1,400 complexes, which have been reinforced with hundreds of new combines, reapers and trucks are ready to go into the fields. The oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are doing everything possible to fulfill their pledges and give the motherland no less than 4.2 million tons of grain. Farmers in Altayskiy Kray and Omskaya, Novosibirskaya and other oblasts are struggling to attain high targets. Here it is a matter of completing harvest preparations mre quickly and with good quality and harvesting within the shortest possible time.

Ukrainian machine operators are reaping on the 11th million hectare--72 percent of the crop area. Harvesting has shifted to the republic's central and northern oblasts. Grain driers are operating on kolkhoz and sovkhoz threshing floors--which makes it possible to sell the state high-quality grain. It is important to accelerate grain shipments to elevators and to insure the farms' fulfillment of their targets and plans.

Harvesting of early grain crops has been completed in Moldavia. Here many collectives have coped with the plan targets and are continuing to dispatch grain toward the fulfillment of their pledges. Harvesting is nearing completion in Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenia. It is a busy time for these republics' corngrowers--they have begun gathering ripe ears. An outstanding result has been achieved in Uzbekistan by T. Kulsoatov's team of Termezskiy Rayon's "Kyzyl Yulduz" Kolkhoz. It has gathered 120 quintals of grain and 450 quintals of green matter per hectare.

More and more oblasts are starting harvesting in Kazakhstan. So far, 1.7 million hectares--7 percent of the crop area--have been cut in the republic. Machine operators of virgin-land farms are completing the repair of combines, reapers and trucks. Strong harvesting and transportation complexes, whose collectives are called upon to reduce harvest time to the minimum and to insure the grain's full preservation and uninterrupted delivery to elevators, are being created everywhere.

Grain crops have been harvested on the first tens of thousands of hectares in Belorussia, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. Here the prevailing conditions require machine operators to adjust combines and reapers particularly carefully.

The entire field conveyer belt must operate without interruption in August. Potato and vegetable plantations are increasingly busy now. Following Bryanskaya and Kaluzhskaya oblasts, farms in Moskovskaya and certain other oblasts in the Non-Chernozem Zone have begun harvesting early varieties of tubers. Vegetables have been harvested from 170,000 hectares. More than 2.6 million tons of them have been purchased.

The Ukraine and a number of Belorussian oblasts have begun harvesting flax. Cotton and beet growers are continuing to tend crops and taking energetic measures to grow a high harvest on every hectare of plantations.

It is the farmers' urgent task to complete the preparations for winter sowing. Taking the favorable conditions into account, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes plan to extend wheat and rye sowings. A noble desire. At the same time, soil preparation is not satisfactory everywhere. In Ivanovskaya, Vladimirskaya and Gorkovskaya oblasts only one-fifth of the area set aside for winter crops has been plowed.

Previous crops have not been removed from many fields, and a number of farms are experiencing difficulties over seeds. Yet, sowing is to begin here in the next few days. The farmers must hurry.

COOPERATION ESSENTIAL IN COPING WITH WET HARVEST

LD061335 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[I. Nivin article under the rubric "Harvest Diary:" "By Numbers and Skill"]

[Text] August has come--the decisive month of the summer toil. The noise of the combines has died down in the grainfields of the Kuban and Stavropolskiy Kray and in the valleys of the North Caucasus, and 5,000 masters of the harvest from the fields in those regions have set off together with their machines for the Urals and Siberia.

The harvest has moved on to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Chernozem Zone; the oblasts of the Central Region are cutting and threshing grain; the harvest is in full swing on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Volga and Primorye regions; the hour is about to strike for the people of the Urals and Siberia and the crop growers of the Transbaykal. Here it is necessary to receive the masters of the southern harvest well, distribute them around the farms, make full use of the rich habits they have acquired on their own fields and organize the exchange of experience and competition with local machine operators.

In the last week of July the crop growers of the RSFSR cut the grain on 3.5 million hectares and threshed about 3 million hectares. In total, the grain crops have been harvested from 15.1 percent of the sown area. Compared with the previous week the rate of harvesting and threshing increased, but is still far behind the results the republic's crop growers have achieved in past years.

As is known, success is sought by means of numbers and skill, by a high level of organization and accurate and efficient work in the fields and at the grain threshing centers and elevators. Our correspondent A. Pyatunin reports that this is how work is organized on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Lipetskaya Oblast. Work is carried out in the Ipatovskiy Rayon style: To insure uninterrupted servicing of harvesting units, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are divided into zones, each with its special teams equipped with tools, spare parts, assemblies and units; selkhoztekhnika repair subunits have radio stations and can make contact with rayon on-farm dispatcher points on the spot, at any time of the day or night. Bad weather and rain hinder the harvesting, but the rhythm of work is not slackening.

About 1,000 harvesting and transport complexes are carrying out the harvest in the fields of Tataria. Here the specialized use of machinery has been provided for. It has been decided to cut most of the fields with harvesters, so that the combines are engaged only in threshing. This way of organizing work makes it possible to achieve the highest possible productivity by machines and significantly exceed the norms. A. Ryazankin, tractor operator on "Ulyankovo" Kolkhoz, Aratovskiy Rayon, using a ZHBA-3.5 pulse harvester, harvested 15 hectares of peas in a day, fulfilling two norms. On Vakhitov Kolkhoz, Petrechinskiy Rayon, the machine operators congratulated tractor operator I. Mukhametyarov on his victory--he harvested 80 hectares of rye, as against the norm of 27 hectares, using a ZHRS-4.9 harvester. In Volgogradskaya Oblast the machine operators of the "Volga-Don" production association, being the first to finish the harvest, drove their combines to help their neighbors.

The crop growers of Orenburgskaya Oblast have embarked on the harvest together. [paragraph continues]

On the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Ilekskiy Rayon, which were the first in the oblast to begin harvesting grain crops, 50 harvesting and transport complexes are operating, made up of 574 links, including 145 sowing crews. Hero of Socialist Labor A.M. Vyugin, V.N. Shchiyenko and G.S. Astayev, machine operators on "Rossiya" Kolkhoz, each cut 45-55 hectares into swathes in the very first days. Many others have achieved the same rate of work. As a rule, combines have two machine operators and the units are in the furrow for 20 hours out of the 24.

However, reports of another kind are also reaching the editorial office--on interruptions in the grainfields, machines standing idle at elevator gates, a poor output by units and shortcomings in the organization of competition among drivers, combine operators and tractor operators. For instance, rural workers in Ryazanskaya and Tulskaya oblasts are competing with each other. The neighbors' conditions are practically identical, the load per unit is equal and weather conditions do not differ particularly. According to the current data of the PSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Ryazanskaya Oblast machine operators achieved an output of 10 hectares per combine from the start, whereas on the fields of Tulskaya Oblast the units achieved only one-third of this. A higher output in hectares is usually achieved where the grain is thinner and it is easier for combines to progress. However, the threshings per hectare are the same in the two oblasts. Obviously, the Ryazanskaya Oblast workers have organized matters better, make use of every suitable hour and minute and maneuver their machinery more flexibly.

Attention must be directed particularly to this fact. The spring and early summer were hot. Therefore, in certain regions people must have calculated that the harvest would also take place in sunny weather and did not worry about enclosed threshing centers and prepared their drying facilities poorly. But the second half of the summer brought rain, and some kolkhozes and sovhozes are not managing to cope on the threshing floors with the damp grain coming in from the fields. Such instances of carelessness and poor organization are occurring on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belgorodskaya, Orlovskaya and other oblasts.

The harvest front is growing every day. The main task is to achieve the high output of machinery everywhere, and a harvest of excellent quality.

PAZHITNEV DISCUSSES NECESSITY OF SEED PREPARATION

LD071013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev article: "Using Selected Seeds. The Harvest Vigil: Agricultural Review"]

[Text] These two reports came in to PRAVDA almost simultaneously: Machine operators in Turkmenia, having completed the cereal crop harvest, drove the combines off the fields, while Orenburg grain growers drove their harvesters out into the ripened fields. USSR Central Statistical Administration figures show that by 30 July grain crops had been cut from 27.1 million hectares of the country's fields and threshed from an area of 24 million hectares. In the Russian Federation grain crops have been cut from almost 11.5 million hectares, and almost 11 million hectares in the Ukraine.

The combine harvesters are still moving across the steppe; grain-laden vehicles are hurrying to the threshing points and the elevators. But the grain growers are already eyeing the even rows of green shoots. The days of winter sowing are numbered. Here the farmer is concerned about which grain to put down in the soil. Such concern is understandable. According to evaluations by scientists and specialists, in many zones favorable conditions are now developing for the expansion of the winter-crop area. [paragraph continues]

Moreover, winter crops as a rule yield more than spring crops. This is confirmed by statistics. In the 8th 5-Year Plan, for example, they exceeded spring crops by 3.6 quintals; in the 9th--by 6.4 quintals, and in the 10th--by 8.6 quintals per hectare.

Leading farms, in outlining the harvest plan, allocate a special place to the storing and cleaning of seeds. From year to year the grain growers of the Kuban, Moldavia, and Cherkasskaya, Kirovogradskaya and a number of other oblasts have been storing up good sowing material for the grain fields.

But by no means everywhere do people act in this way. The practice of past years is evidence that one can still find kolhozes and sovkhozes which have become a particular kind of dependent; they systematically fail to create the essential seed stocks. Their leaders and specialists reason thus: When the time comes for sowing we will not be left without seeds. They will be allocated from the state resources. Perhaps this is the case only in unfavorable years. Not at all. For four years in a row a number of rayons in Belorussia, for example, dispatched to the state granaries considerably less seed grain than they took from them. A very similar situation has arisen in several rayons of Uzbekistan and Kalininskaya and Ryazanskaya oblasts.

Telegrams are currently arriving at the USSR Ministry of Procurement with but one request--to allow kolkhozes and sovkhozes to dry seeds at the grain-receiving enterprises. This request is a natural one. But in addressing it to the procurements officials we should not forget the grain-cleaning and drying equipment at the disposal of the farms themselves, lest we get instances like the following. In Belgorodskaya Oblast's Shebekinskiy and Volokonovskiy rayons, for example, almost half the drying machines were out of commission by the start of the harvest. The grain-cleaning machines and the driers on Korochanskiy Rayon's "Pravda,", "Druzhba" and "Progress" kolkhozes were inoperative.

In other places too the grain-cleaning equipment and the repair of the silos are sometimes only remembered on the very day the grain begins to arrive from the combines. A considerable quantity of this equipment is still not ready for work in a number of rayons of Kazakhstan, Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Omskaya and Permskaya oblasts. They are being repaired more slowly than last year in the Altay and Sverdlovskaya Oblast.

A vast amount of work lies ahead for the rural workers in the fall fields. It is important to organize efficiently the transfer of high-grade seeds to rayons where they are in short supply and to extend to the maximum the area sown with new highly productive strains. The local agricultural organs have a clear and specific task: to see that each kolkhoz and sovkhoz provides itself fully with grain crop and other seeds and creates contingency and carryover stocks. Farms which because of unfavorable weather conditions were unable to lay in their own sowing material should lay in the necessary amount of grain to be exchanged for seeds.

Seeds are the guarantee of the harvest. There is profound meaning in this mundane sentence. The farmer has always tried to place selected grain in the soil, knowing that it gives strength to the ears, helps the plant withstand the whims of the weather better and adds thousands of tons of grain to the state and farm granaries. When gathering the harvest it is important to lay in enough seeds, to dry them, clean them and bring them up to high sowing standards. The country's fields are awaiting the selected grain seeds.

AGRONOMIST ADVISES ON WINTER GRAIN SOWING IN RSFSR

LD062000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Now here is Petr Akimovich Zabaznyy, merited agronomist of the RSFSR:

A responsible period is setting in for farmers, that of sowing of winter crops. Winter grain is rightly considered an insurance crop. It provides a much higher and more stable harvest in comparison with spring grain. Those sovkhozes and kolkhozes which are using all resources to extend the winter sowing area are acting correctly.

The winter fields will occupy a total of more than 40 million hectares this year. Many farms, by the use of good soil irrigation, are extending the area under winter crops. Particular attention, moreover, has to be paid to the extension of areas sown to rye, which in recent years were groundlessly reduced in the Non-Chernozem Zone, the Central-Chernozem oblasts and other rayons of the country.

In a fairly short period, machine operators must fulfill a large amount of work, primarily on soil preparation. By the end of July, soil had been prepared on 19 million hectares, which is more than last year but less than half of the planned total. The work is being successfully carried out in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Northern Caucasus and the Central-Chernozem oblasts. Farms in the North-West, Central and Volga-Vyatka regions, where the eve of the sowing period has already arrived, are not preparing fields for winter sowing fast enough. Farms in Kurskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts are dragging out the laying in and preparation of seeds for winter crops.

The data provided by science and front-ranking practical experience shows that only the use of comprehensive measures which meet local conditions give good results. This is, first of all, the use of the best preceding crops for the deployment of winter crops, the best application of fertilizers to the fields in accordance with scientific recommendations, the timely and careful preparation of soil and the sowing by means of cross and narrow row methods of high quality zonally graded seeds obtained from last year's best yields. When sowing freshly gathered seed it is necessary to carry out heat-treatment and the application before sowing of phospherous fertilizers.

Of particularly important significance is the dating of sowing and it is best to use the advice of scientists on this question. The implementing of these and other progressive measures creates the necessary conditions for the normal growth and development of plants from the autumn on, their successful wintering and the obtaining of a good harvest.

SALYUT COSMONAUTS CONTINUE EXPERIMENTS, EXERCISE

LD061540 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 6, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: The longest manned space flight in the history of cosmonautics, the flight of Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin continues.

Another stage of the work with a space radiotelescope was conducted today onboard the research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-34. The crew continues radiocartographing separate areas of the earth's surface and of the world ocean and is also conducting radio-astronomical observations of a pulsar.

Another technological experiment is being made today on the unit "Kristall". Its aim is to obtain in conditions of weightlessness a monocrystal of semiconductor material indium arsenide.

Under the program of medical checks, the cosmonauts measured the body mass and assessed the state of muscles which were subjected to insignificant loads during the orbital flight.

During the entire prolonged flight, much attention is being paid to physical exercises of the crew on the trainer and veloergometer. While preparing for return to the ground, the cosmonauts also started regular trainings with the use of the vacuum suit "Chibis". In that suit, the flow of blood to the lower part of the body is achieved through the difference in barometrical pressure and the effect of earth's gravitation is imitated.

According to the date of telemetric measurements and reports of the crew, the onboard systems of the manned complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-34 function normally.

Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

Their work in orbit in near-earth space is being carried out in accordance with the pro gram.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHING OF COSMOS 1119

LD031618 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 3, TASS--Earth satellite Cosmos-1119 has been launched in the Soviet Union today to continue space exploration.

Its initial period of revolution is 89.1 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--267, minimum distance--222 kilometres and inclination of the orbit 81.3 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

PARIS REPORTS SOVIET NUCLEAR EXPLOSION AT SEMIPALATINSK

LD041100 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] An underground nuclear explosion has been recorded in the Soviet Union at the Semipalatinsk test site in Siberia. The charge corresponded to a seismic tremor of 7.1 magnitude on the Richter scale.

NAVAL LEADERS SPEAK, WRITE ON IMPORTANCE OF NAVY DAY

Gorshkov Interview

LD061005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent interview "On the Eve of Navy Day" With Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the navy: "On the Ocean Borders"]

[Text] [Question] Our country always celebrates Navy Day as a big holiday. In what way is it special for Soviet naval sailors this year?

[Answer] Navy Day is a day of celebration for Soviet seamen and for all those who are strengthening and developing our motherland's naval might by their labor.

It was 40 years ago this year that our people first celebrated it.

I would like to recall that this holiday was established in order to attract Soviet people's attention and mobilize their efforts to solve a task of tremendous state importance set by the Communist Party: to create a large ocean-going navy capable of reliably defending our great motherland's maritime borders.

This task is being successfully implemented. Drawing on the USSR's high level of industrial production and scientific potential, our designers, scientists and working people in the defense and shipbuilding industries--or, to be more precise, our whole people--have created a navy which incorporates the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress and production. It is a worthy branch of the Soviet Armed Forces capable of dealing a sure rebuff to aggression emanating from the oceans and of confidently defending the Soviet Union's state interests on the world ocean.

Legitimately proud of the successes they have achieved in combat training, Soviet seamen are seeking to mark their holiday by scaling new heights of military skill. Intensive training, the practice of tactical moves, missile, torpedo and artillery firing and competitions to find the best solutions to combat training tasks are underway in all our fleets. Many warships are on long ocean voyages. They are successfully implementing the motherland's responsible assignments, solving complex combat training tasks to high standards and competing to achieve the best results in training and in service.

Among the ships and units which have achieved high indicators in fulfilling combat training tasks, mention must be made of the following: the "60 Let Velikogo Iktyabrya" and "Leninets" nuclear submarines; the "Admiral Fokin" missile cruiser; the "Ochakov" large antisubmarine ship; the "Primorskiy Komsomolets" and "Zharkiy" patrol ships; the "Petr Ilichev" and "Voronezhskiy Komsomolets" landing ships; and the units commanded by V. Proskurin, V. Chernov, V. Potapov and V. Romanyuk.

Of course, a particularly joyful event for the entire navy was the fact that on the threshold of the holiday the men of the Black Sea Fleet received a visit from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the hero-city of Sevastopol.

Today--Navy Day--naval sailors assure the Central Committee of our glorious Communist Party and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally of their constant readiness to fulfill with honor any of the motherland's assignments to defend the inviolability of its maritime borders.

[Question] Some 35 years ago the Soviet Armed Forces carried out broad offensive operations, driving the fascist invaders from our land. Please tell us about USSR naval operations during the closing stages of the great Patriotic War.

[Answer] At every stage of the Great Patriotic War naval sailors fought the enemy in close cooperation with the Soviet Army. And when our land forces advanced, driving the fascists off Soviet soil, the navy took the most active part in offensive operations in coastal and river salients.

The Baltic Fleet actively participated in routing the enemy troops at Leningrad, on the Karelian Isthmus, in South Karelia and in the Baltic area. The Black Sea Fleet played a considerable part in liberating the Crimea and Romania. The Northern Fleet rendered great assistance to our troops in the Pechenga-Kirkenes operation. The sailors of the Dnepr naval flotilla made their contribution to defeating the German troops in the Belgrade and Budapest operations. The ships of these flotillas sailed thousands of kilometers along rivers right in the middle of infantry battle formations as it were, ferrying and transporting thousands of tanks and guns, more than 3 million officers and men and hundreds of thousands of tons of military cargo.

At the same time, all our fleets were fighting on the marine lines of communication and were defending their marine communications. In 1944 alone our fleets sank 304 enemy transports carrying troops and cargo and 143 enemy warships. Many thousands of Hitlerites went down with their ships. The Soviet Navy destroyed enemy centers of resistance with fire from the sea and strikes from the air and helped the Soviet Army to maintain the pace of the offensive by landing forces, striking at the enemy forces' rear in coastal areas and by helping to overcome water obstacles. In short, at both the beginning and the end of the war naval sailors fought the enemy bravely, smashed the enemy's naval might through their resolute actions, won control of the Barents, Baltic and Black seas, successfully solved all the tasks they were set and completely fulfilled their duty to the motherland.

[Question] In the years since the war our navy has been transformed and has become an ocean-going navy. What has been the most characteristic feature of its development during this period?

[Answer] Among the factors which have influenced our navy's postwar development mention must be made of the need to counter the imperialist states' ever-increasing aggressive military preparations. Brandishing the bugaboo of "the communist threat," they unleashed the cold war, created a number of aggressive military blocs and established a network of military bases near our borders. They accorded their naval forces a special role. After all, it was in these states' navies that the lion's share of strategic nuclear missile facilities was concentrated--facilities with which the imperialist countries' military leadership planned to extend the military threat to us from all directions of the ocean.

Our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government found the right way to neutralize that threat. It consisted of creating qualitatively new strategic facilities in the shape of nuclear submarines carrying ballistic missiles. Together with other marine warfare facilities these constitute our modern navy. A characteristic feature of the navy's postwar development is the creation of such a long-range and highly mobile force as naval aviation which has also become oceangoing.

Thus, the main difference between the modern navy and the prewar navy and for that matter the navy in the first years after the war is that the modern navy is based on submarines and aviation--true, which have radically altered and increased their potential. That is why our modern navy is a vital strategic component of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Thanks to the various types of missile weapons, radio and electronic facilities and the "linkup" with aviation of the combat qualities and tactical characteristics of surface ships--missile carriers, antisubmarine and landing ships and others--have altered fundamentally. [paragraph continues]

The process of packing them full of radio and electronic and computer equipment continues.

All this increases modern ships' combat potential many times over and serves as the driving force for the rapid development of all branches of the naval art.

[Question] The navy's emergence as an oceangoing force must have made it necessary to reexamine the question of training command and engineering cadres for the navy. Comparing the years immediately after the war with the present, what has remain unchanged in this respect and what have been the main changes?

[Answer] It is impossible to imagine a good, fighting-fit navy without trained cadres who have the proper naval expertise and are capable of skilfully withstanding the elements and defeating the enemy.

Concern for training cadres for the navy has always been a focus of attention for our Communist Party which raised and trained a glorious galaxy of admirals and officer, gifted fleet commanders, unit commanders and ships' captains who distinguished themselves during the Great Patriotic War. Many of their names are inscribed forever in the navy's glorious history. Their ability to find original solutions in a complex situation and to fulfill their combat missions in any situation--even the most difficult--continues to be a priceless asset in today's navy.

But life goes on, equipment changes and the conditions under which our ships are operating are different now. All this, of course, places new demands on work to train and educate naval cadres.

Take, for example, special training--that is, the sphere of training directly linked to learning how to handle weapons and the technical facilities, techniques and modes and armed struggle. Here, as in other military spheres, there have been great changes in recent years. The combat equipment available to the personnel of ships, command posts and services cannot be fully used unless officers and operators in the combat crews possess deep and comprehensive technical and specialist knowledge. This equipment has fundamentally changed the nature of the military labor of officers, chief petty officers and sailors and brought its intellectual aspect to the fore.

The navy's emergence as an oceangoing force--which means ships making long voyages and being away from their bases for long periods at a time--has made it necessary to develop a new, oceangoing way of thinking among officers, to broaden command cadres' strategic-operational horizons and to make different demands of their tactical training. With each passing day our commanders are accumulating experience of utilizing geographical conditions and international legal norms to defend the Soviet Union's interests at sea.

The overwhelming majority of navy command personnel are people with higher, general and military education, a broad engineering and technical outlook and good specialized training. The training of these specialists devoted to the Communist Party cause is successfully carried out by the higher naval schools which our young people--graduates from secondary schools, vocational and technical schools and tekhnikums, workers and kolkhoz members who have decided to devote their lives to the noble cause of strengthening the motherland's naval might--gladly enter.

The majority of young people joining the navy have secondary education. This enables the young sailors to quickly master the complex combat equipment and weapons and to service them competently. In the navy at present, 50 percent of the sailors are rated as "excellent" in terms of combat and political training and more than 90 percent are class specialists.

The naval sailors, like all members of the Soviet Armed Forces, are deeply conscious of their sacred duty as defenders of the socialist homeland. They are selflessly working to increase the combat readiness of ships, units and formations, to strengthen the motherland's might and to vigilantly protect its security and peace throughout the world and they will continue to do so.

Kotov Article

LD031237 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Adm Engr P. Kotov, deputy commander in chief of the Navy: "The Motherland's Ocean Guard"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people today celebrate USSR Navy Day.

Given the difficult international circumstances, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government in the postwar years have paid and continue to pay unremitting attention to further strengthening the Soviet state's defense might and enhancing the vigilance and combat readiness of the armed forces. Great concern is being evinced for the navy's further development and improvement. A mighty ocean-going nuclear-missile navy has been constructed by the Soviet people's selfless labor and through the will of the party to protect our motherland's maritime borders reliably. Nuclear submarines armed with ballistic missiles and homing torpedoes and equipped with sophisticated navigation, control and communications facilities are now the main means of solving the navy's basic tasks.

The navy also has at its disposal missile, ASW, mine-countermeasures, assault-landing and other surface ships equipped with modern weapons for combating an enemy's surface forces, submarines and aircraft. The navy posseses remarkable modern ships--the antisubmarine cruisers Kiev and Minsk which are fitted with the latest equipment and which possess excellent sailing characteristics.

In terms of the novelty of the principles incorporated in the designs of our submarines and surface ships, in terms of the engineering embodiment of these and also in terms of tactical and technical qualities, the Soviet Navy is most up-to-date. Our submarines and surface ships are capable of successfully doing battle with an enemy at great distances from the Soviet Navy's own bases and repulsing an attack by an aggressor from any ocean direction.

Naval missile-carrying and ASW aircraft revealed new potential for the navy's combat might and for enhancing the mobility of its strike forces. Naval airmen have a perfect mastery of their complex avionics and missile equipment, they fly confidently over the boundless expanses of the oceans and succsssfully tackle their set tasks.

The marines, who achieved renown in the years of the Great Patriotic War, have been recreated on a new technical footing. They are now capable of mounting powerful surprise strikes in major operational salients and of giving reliable support to ground troops.

The Soviet Navy has emerged from coastal and inland seas onto the expanses of the world's oceans. Our ships honorably carry the Soviet ensigna everywhere that the USSR's security and national interests require.

Our people can rightly consider the creation of the mighty modern navy as one of their most outstanding labor feats. The birth of modern ships and aircraft, propulsion units, weapons systems and communications and control systems has required enormous expenditures of effort and energy, dogged questing and the creative inspiration of many collectives of scientists, designers, engineers and workers. [paragraph continues]

The navy's sailors respect the selfless labor of our shipbuilders, defense industry workers and all Soviet people who are creating the navy's material and technical base.

The Soviet Navy is armed with awesome and sophisticated combat equipment. But the navy's main and decisive force is its men--our remarkable sailors, petty officers, officers, admirals and generals who are utterly devoted to the Communist Party and to the Soviet Government and who are ardent patriots and internationalists.

The navy has experienced and skilled military cadres at its disposal. The navy's commanders, political workers, engineers and technicians have a high level of political and specialized training. All formations commanders, all first and second class ship commanders and all political organ chiefs have higher education. More than half the navy's officers have undergone engineering training. Currently one in two servicemen has excelled in combat and political training, and more than 90 percent of the personnel are class specialists.

The ocean-going nuclear-missile navy of the land of the soviets has not had and does not have any aggressive aspirations, as certain imperialist circles connected with NATO try to make out. Our navy is fulfilling its chief purpose--it is vigilantly standing guard over the security of our motherland and of the countries of the socialist community and over peace throughout the world.

Our navy irreproachably fulfills its tasks within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. Joint cruises and exercises make it possible to improve personnel cooperation, to develop a unity of views on the most important questions of military art and to improve the training of commanders.

Deeply aware of their patriotic and internationalist duty, the navy's sailors are vigilantly standing guard over our Soviet motherland's maritime borders.

Smirnov Article

LD060907 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Admiral of the Fleet N. Smirnov, first deputy commander of the navy: "Ocean Watch"]

[Excerpts] Today we are celebrating USSR Navy Day. The Soviet people are honoring the glorious naval seamen, shipbuilders, scientists and all those who are strengthening the motherland's naval might through their tireless labor.

Our navy's history is inseparable from that of the country. The naval seamen have earned eternal glory by their brilliant victories over foreign aggressors and exploits in the study of the world ocean. Rich are their revolutionary traditions. The revolutionary sailors' contribution to the Great October victory was rated highly by V.I. Lenin.

During the Great Patriotic War our navy, together with the rest of the Soviet Armed Forces, honorably fulfilled its duty to the socialist homeland.

It is 34 years since our great victory. During this period the Soviet people have achieved outstanding successes in peaceful labor.

The Soviet Union's might has increased immeasurably, as has its international prestige. Our party and government are firmly and consistently pursuing the course toward preventing a new world war and toward the relaxation of international tension.

This course is opposed by the aggressive forces of imperialism, who possess considerable resources. Imperialism is continuing the arms race, strengthening the aggressive blocs, above all NATO, organizing plots and provocations against the peoples and carrying out subversive actions against the socialist community countries. The hegemonist policy of the Beijing leaders falls in line with the intrigues of imperialist reaction.

In safeguarding the country's security and defense capability our state equips the armed forces with everything they need for the successful fulfillment of their sacred constitutional duty--to reliably defend the socialist homeland and to be in a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

Our navy, which has confidently mastered the seas and oceans, now constitutes a combination of carefully balanced categories of forces: submarines, surface ships, naval aircraft, coastal missile and artillery forces and marines. The basis of its might is nuclear-powered, missile-carrying submarines; aircraft capable of engaging in combat actions from airfields and aircraft-carrying ships; surface ships, including the antisubmarine cruisers Kiev, Minsk, Moskva and Leningrad, and missile cruisers, one of which bears the proud name Varyaga. The navy possesses modern technical means of navigation, communication and control. Our people are right to regard the creation of the ocean-going fleet as an outstanding labor exploit.

Our state's maritime might is not and cannot be aggressive in its purpose. It is fully in keeping with the aims and tasks repeatedly expounded by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He said: "We threaten no one... We are improving our defense with one purpose in mind: to reliably protect the gains of Great October and surely guard the peaceful labor of Soviet people and our friends and allies."

Soviet naval seamen are fulfilling their tasks within the Warsaw Pact framework with a high sense of international duty. Their contribution to strengthening friendship and mutual understanding among peoples is also well known. On cean voyages our ships have paid official visits to and made business calls at many foreign ports. Everywhere the Soviet seamen are worthy representatives of their great power, and the population of the foreign ports can see for themselves the lofty political and moral qualities of our troops reared in the society of developed socialism.

The naval seamen are constantly aware of the nationwide love and the party's fatherly attention to the navy. When Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stayed with the Pacific Ocean fleet last spring they took it as a new manifestation of this concern. The high assessment of the sailors' military labor in mastering new equipment and improving expertise in conducting naval operations caused tremendous exhiliaration among the troops. The fleets received with pride the report that, on 7 July, during a visit to the hero-city of Sevastopol, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev expressed gratitude to the personnel of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet and other subunits reliably safeguarding the security of the Soviet motherland's frontiers.

To naval seamen this holiday is above all a day for reviewing combat readiness and successes in service and training. Our military labor at sea and on the ocean is labor for the homeland aimed at safeguarding its security and state interests.

When solving tasks relating to improving the combat readiness of ships and units and training and educating the troops, military councils, commanders, political organizers and staffs and party organizations are guided by the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," and the profoundly meaningful provisions and recommendations which abound in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's works "Topical Questions of the CPSU's Ideological Work: and "Watching Over Peace and Socialism," and the books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands."

The widespread socialist competition in the navy is a powerful factor in the struggle for high indicators in training and service and strengthening military discipline. Commanders, staffs, political organizers and party organizations are urged to display constant concern for the quest for ways and means of improving the effectiveness of competition and its educational role. It is necessary to work hard to make service on ships and in units a model school of endurance and discipline, a school of political maturity and high technical knowledge in which seamen can develop an active life stance, a conscientious, communist attitude toward military labor and duty, love of service in the navy and pride in their ship and their formation.

Along with all other Soviet people, naval seamen are working with tremendous enthusiasm to implement the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. They warmly approve the wise policy of the Leninist party which is confidently leading our people along the path of communism and displays constant concern for strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might.

The inexhaustible source of the might of the Soviet Armed Forces lies in the leadership of the Leninist party and in close unity with the people. Our navy keeps watch on the seas and oceans for the sake of the security of the socialist homeland and the protection of the socialist gains.

Yegorv Interview

LD060905 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[TRUD editorial board interview with Hero of the Soviet Union Flt Adm G. M. Yegorov, chief of the navy's main staff, under rubric "Today is USSR Navy Day": "Guarding the Maritime Borders"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Could you briefly describe, Georgiy Mikhaylovich, where certain Soviet warships are now and what everyday life is like on a voyage?

[Answer] The navy is an inalienable constituent part of the Soviet Armed Forces and a reliable factor in the defense of the homeland's maritime borders and in insuring the state interests of the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community in ocean and sea salients.

Our surface ships and submarines sail the expanses of the world ocean, where the Soviet Union's security and state interests demand it, shore-based and ship-based naval aircraft operate; units of onshore missile and artillery troops and marines vigilantly stand guard.

The antisubmarine cruiser Minsk recently made a long voyage as part of a detachment of ships. Its ocean voyage lasted many days, and its course lay across 3 oceans and 11 seas. The crew of the cruiser, on which servicemen of 32 nationalities serve, had to operate in situations of rare complexity.

The cruiser Leningrad is currently in the Mediterranean as part of a detachment of ships, the destroyer Zorkiy is in the Atlantic and the cruiser Vladivostok is in tropical latitudes. The sailors' everyday life on a voyage is filled with intensive combat training.

[Question] And finally, comrade admiral of the fleet, please paint a portrait of the modern navy. What are its main categories of forces?

[Answer] It should be said, first of all, that is is a mighty ocean-going nuclear missile fleet equipped with the most complex combat hardware and concentrating within itself the latest scientific achievements. Nuclear-powered submarines are the navy's chief strike force.

The navy includes different types of surface ships and naval aircraft. Surface ships in conjunction with submarines and aircraft are capable of effectively resolving a wide range of tasks. A special mention for the marines. These are a traditional category of naval forces, specially earmarked and trained for action in naval landing operations. The marines are equipped with amphibious tanks, armored carriers and combat vehicles with artillery, antiaircraft and antitank armament. Onshore missile and artillery troops insure coastal defense.

The ballyhoo over the growth of the "Soviet military threat" is continuing now in the West, and the bourgeois press is trying to assert that, by sailing into the expanses of the world ocean, the Soviet Navy is displaying its aggressive aspirations. I must say that our navy has no such intentions and the sailors' military labor serves the cause of peace. And we have at our disposal everything we need to make our contribution to fulfilling the tasks entrusted to our armed forces by the USSR Constitution.

DEPUTY INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER DIES 3 AUG

LD061828 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] On 3 August, after a short and severe illness, Konstantin Ivanovich Nikitin, lieutenant general in the internal services, and deputy minister for USSR internal affairs, member of the CPSU since 1943, has died, in the 61st year of his life.

In the obituary signed by the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, as well as other comrades, is stated that in all posts of party and state work, Konstantin Ivanovich Nikitin exhibited a high degree of efficiency, party principledness and exactingness. Working in the capacity of deputy minister for internal affairs of the USSR, he gave all his knowledge and rich experience, great organizational capabilities, energy and persistence to the matter of strengthening socialist law and order and the perfecting of the activities of the internal affairs bodies. The bright memory of Konstantin Ivanovich Nikitin, faithful son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, who devoted all his life to serving the party and our socialist motherland will forever remain in our hearts.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS CEREMONY TO MARK CENTRAL ASIA MD ANNIVERSARY

LD030901 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent Capt A. Iadin report: "Alma-Ata Ceremony"]

[Text] Red Banner Central Asian Military District--A ceremonial meeting of soldiers of Alma-Ata garrison and working people of the Kazakh capital devoted to the 10th anniversary of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District was held in the V. I. Lenin Palace in Alma-Ata 30 July.

The meeting was opened by Col Gen M.D. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate. The report was delivered by District Commander Col Gen P.G. Lushev.

Greetings were addressed to the district's soldiers by A.G. Korkin, secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; Yu. I. Polukarov, secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee; A.D. Dzhumagulov, secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, and representatives of Alma-Ata's working people. With great enthusiasm the participants in the ceremonial meeting adopted a letter addressed to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Participating in the ceremonial meeting were Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, members of the Kazakhstan, Tadzhikistan and Kirgiz CP Central Committee bureaus, representatives of Alma-Ata's public and veterans of the district. Kazakh masters of the arts and the district's song and dance ensemble gave a big concert for the meeting participant.

ADMIRAL WRITES ON DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC SUBMARINES

LD011352 Moscow International Service in Russian 0800 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The magazine VYMPEL prints an article by Admiral Navoytsev, first deputy chief of the main staff of the naval fleet, in connection with USSR Navy Day. It is entitled: "Guarding the Gains of October on the Oceans." It cites interesting facts about the Soviet Navy. The basis of our sea might is formed by the most up-to-date vessels--atomic submarines. They combine enormous strike power, mobility, ability to operate undetected and the capability to remain at sea for unlimited periods, striking an opponent at a great distance fromunderwater. The power rating of the modern submarine as compared to prewar ones has increased almost 100-fold, Their diving depth 5-fold and their underwater speed 3- to 4-fold.

LEADERS SIGN FORMER GENERAL STAFF OFFICER'S OBITUARY

LD261343 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Obituary of Col Gen A.P. Pokrovskiy]

[Excerpts] Col Gen (retd) Aleksandr Petrovich Pkrovskiy, a distinguished Soviet military commander and an active participant in the civil and Great Patriotic Wars, died on 2 July 1979. All his conscious life he devoted to serving the people, the Soviet state and the cause of the Communist Party, of which had been a member since 1940.

A.P. Pokrovskiy was born on 2 November 1898 into the family of an employee in the city of Tambov. In the years after the war A.P. Pokrovskiy was staff commander of a military district and from 1946 through 1961 was engaged in leading work on the USSR Armed Forces General Staff.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Ogarkow, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, V.F. Tolubko, I.G. Pavlovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, N.I. Savinkin, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, M.F. Shestopalov, N.N. Alekseyev, V.M. Shabanov, I.N. Shkadov, I.KH. Bagramyan, VI.I. Chuykov, P.F. Batitskiy, P.I. Batov, S.F. Akhromeyev, G.V. Sredin, P.I. Ivashutin, M.M. Kozlov, S.P. Ivanov, M.I. Kazakov, P.N. Lashchenko, V.YA. Abolins, A.I. Belov, A.I. Bukov, I.G. Nikolayev, M.A. Gareyev, V.N. Dutov, YA.I. Sidorov, N.K. Bobkow, P.A. Zhilin, I.G. Zavyalov, N.A. Lomov.